The Literary Digest

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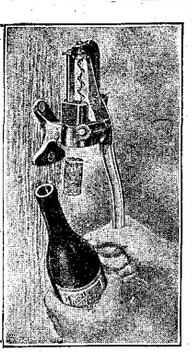

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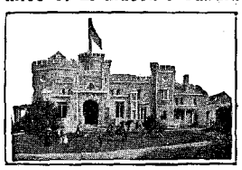

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

NEW FEATURES OF THE POSTAL SCANDAL.

THE two most sensational developments in the postal scandal during last week were the dismissal of Superintendent Metcalf, of the Money Order Department, on a charge of favoritism in the awarding of government contracts, and the publication of Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the Tulloch charges (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, May 30), together with the reports of the inspectors on the investigations conducted in 1899 and 1900. These documents not only implicate First Assistant Perry S. Heath, and his former chief, ex-Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith, but are even regarded by Postmaster-General Payne as damaging to the reputation of President McKinley himself. In his summary of the papers published, Mr. Payne is reported to have said:

"The charge of Mr. Tulloch is in its essence against President McKinley and Postmaster-General Smith. President McKinley is no longer living; Postmaster-General Smith, who carried out President McKinley's policy, has answered for himself."

The nature of the new revelations evokes scathing comment on all sides. The New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) says:

"General Bristow's report . . . proves the Tulloch charges up to the hilt. By the unimpeached evidence of government inspectors, by transcripts from the official records, it shows that systematic violations of the postal laws were practised at the direct orders of First Assistant Perry Heath and Postmaster-General Charles Emory Smith. It is mainly a story of petty thieving, infinitely base in conception, incredibly sordid in execution. Stealings of a few dollars here, illegal foisting of this and that name upon the payrolls for no services rendered, and the carrying of all kinds of suspicious favorites and impostors—the whole document reads like a brief abstract from the Newgate calendar or a fragment of a report on sneak thieves in the Bowery. But it is absolutely convincing, and is acknowledged even by the Postmaster-General to prove that Mr. Tulloch did not begin to tell all the disgusting truth."

And the New York *Times* (Ind. Dem.) comments:

"It is a surprise and a shock to the people to know that corruption has fastened upon the Post-Office Department and spread through the postal service until a condition exists which may without the least exaggeration be compared to that which existed twenty-two years ago, when the exposure of the Star Route thieves was begun. The conspiracy of plunder then unearthed was found to pervade the department. It struck its roots deep, and among the guilty were men high in place and power. These thieves were defiant and hard to conquer. Some of them survived the storm and held on in the Post-Office Department for years. Not one-tenth part of the number was ever punished. As the investigation of Postmaster-General Payne proceeds, he is very likely to discover new names, broader ramifications, and almost certainly here and there a stubborn and powerful resistance to his attempts to let in the light. The uncovering of Mr. Perry S. Heath as the center of this conspiracy points unmistakably to politics, Ohio politics, as the underlying motive of the irregular and corrupt doings. That means that high and mighty influences will be exerted to stop the investigation. If Mr. Payne does stop it or permit it to stop until the broad daylight illuminates every corner of the department, he will destroy himself and do an amount of damage to the Administration that next year may prove to be irreparable."

Postmaster-General Payne's reference to President McKinley is interpreted in some quarters as new evidence of his disposition to "hush up" the whole investigation, and as a hint that the lines of inquiry indicated by Mr. Tulloch should not be further followed, lest they reflect upon the late President. Mr. Payne's attitude, however, is characterized by the New York *Tribune* (Rep.) as one of "unnecessary solicitude"; and the Boston *Transcript* (Rep.) says:

"The words used by Mr. Payne may have been employed with no intention of throwing responsibility for irregularities upon the dead, who can not speak, but they convey to the general public the impression that that was the purpose of their employment.

"The utter lack of any force in these words as a defense of Mr. Payne becomes apparent when we consider that the 'policy' which Mr. Smith carried out as Postmaster-General under direction of President McKinley was to establish increasing usefulness of the department to the general public. The Bristow report on the Tulloch charges, now made public, is full of matter, mostly incidents of petty sharpness, of small evasions, of 'fixing' of payrolls so that some man drew salary as a laborer and 'expenses' as a mechanic. It would be nothing strange if Postmaster-General Smith knew nothing about these details of the pay of laborers, cleaners, and charwomen.

"It would be, on the other hand, very strange if President McKinley, in the midst of the consequences of the war with Spain, dealing with such tremendous questions as the assertion of our authority in the Philippines and the China crisis, could know that there were more charwomen than were needed employed in the Washington Post-Office; that somebody had obtained an irregular transfer, and somebody else paid $40 of the Government's money for a washstand. President McKinley had

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BEGINNING TO BE AFFECTED BY THE ALTITUDE. —*The New York Herald.*

MUST BE GOT RID OF BEFORE THE PERFORMANCE BEGINS. —*Harper's Weekly.*

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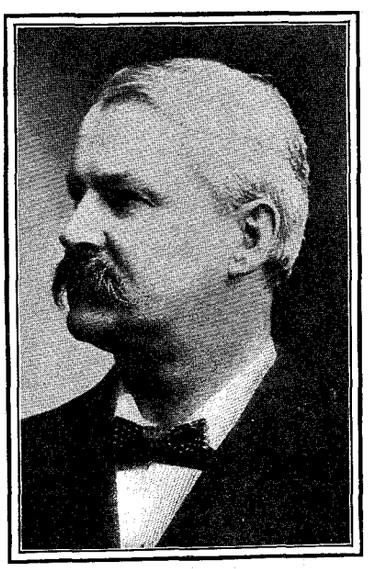
THE POSTAL FRAUDS IN CARTOON.

to depend upon his Postmaster-General, and the latter upon his subordinates, just as President Roosevelt has depended upon Mr. Payne, and Mr. Payne upon his subordinates. Only a few weeks ago Mr. Payne expressed a high regard for Mr. Machen, who is now under arrest, and declared that Mr. Tulloch's charges, on which he now lays so much stress, were only 'hot air.' He, too, has been taught lessons as to the dangers and difficulties that attend a cabinet officer who, at the head of a great and complicated department, must depend from day to day more or less upon subordinates."

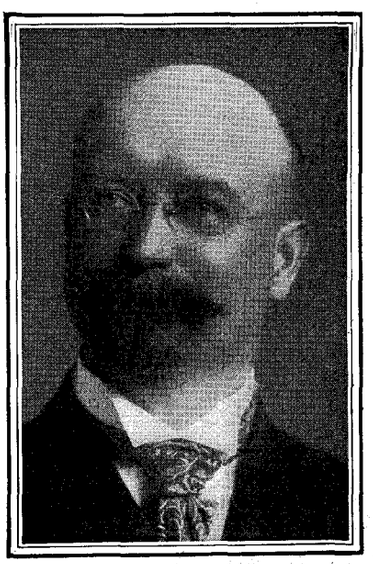
Papers of every political hue are already clamoring for the removal of the Postmaster-General. "The President would do well to let the Wisconsin politician go back to the environment whence he was taken," remarks the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.). The New York *Press* (Rep.) says:

"In view of the facts shown by the Bristow report, proving that the patronage of the Washington Post-Office and its revenues were used for the personal convenience of Hanna's man Heath and their parasites, and in view of the Postmaster-General's contemptuous reference to the frauds as 'glittering generalities' and 'hot air,' and his concealment of them in the face of a public demand for their exposure, the keeping of Mr. Payne at the head of the department is an impossibility. Without the incident of the Tulloch charges, which have been proved to the full satisfaction of the public by Mr. Bristow in spite of the Postmaster-General's intervention in behalf of the guilty men, there would have been little doubt that Mr. Payne was not the kind of official President Roosevelt could trust with the cleaning out of jobbery and graft in the department. . . . . But if anything was needed to show Mr. Payne's unwillingness as well as his constitutional incapacity to do the house-cleaning of the Post-Office Department, the papers on the Washington post-office frauds, which he hadin his desk when he said they contained nothing but 'hot air,' furnish a damning case against the man.

"Public confidence in the President's purpose to clean out the professional spoilsmen in the public service as well as the criminals who have plundered the Government under the protection of the officials 'higher up' is unabated. It will be increased as to the Post-Office Department when Postmaster-General Payne gets out. If he can not see that the logic of events demands the immediate offer of his resignation, President Roosevelt will have no course open to him but to compel him to resign."



W. E. COCHRAN, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF THE POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Who has taken a prominent part in uncovering postal "irregularities."



A NEW PORTRAIT OF SEYMOUR W. TULLOCH,
Whose charges against the Post-office are now admitted to have been well founded.

AMERICAN VIEWS OF SERVIA'S FUTURE.

PUBLIC interest in the Servian *coup d'état* has been largely focused during recent days upon the attitude of the various European Powers toward the new Government. Great Britain's decision to withdraw its minister from Belgrade and to sever diplomatic relations for the present evokes commendatory comment in the American press, and is believed to have had considerable influence in determining the policy of France and Germany. Up to date King Peter has been formally recognized by the Czar, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Italy, and the Prince of Montenegro, but the communications from both Russia and Austria are coupled with grave reproofs. Says the New York *Tribune*:

"The British Government sets a good example in withdrawing its minister from Belgrade and declining to maintain ordinary relations with murderers. . . . . Considering the keen rivalry between Austria-Hungary and Russia in the Balkans, it was not to be expected that they would go so far. But even they have con-

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demned the means through which the sovereign they are recognizing and congratulating has come to his throne.

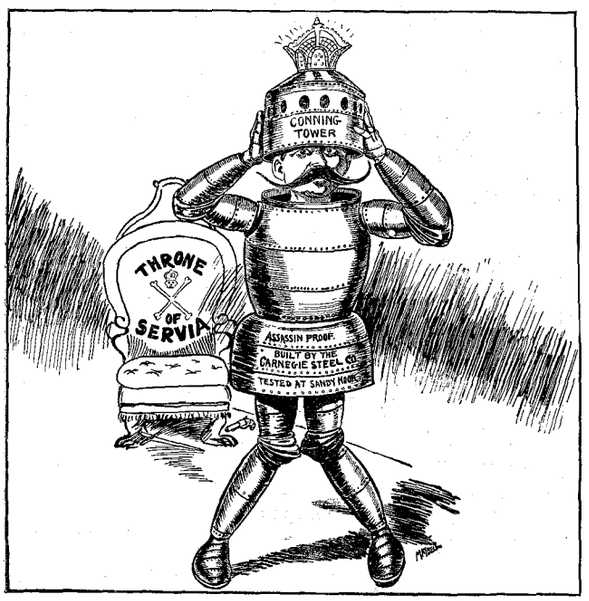
"For the Russian Government has revised its first action in the matter. A few days ago the Czar sent to King Peter a note of greetings and good wishes, without a word or a hint of reprobation of the abominable crime by virtue of which Peter had become king. That message, with that omission, greatly surprised the world at large, and was in striking contrast to the message of the Austrian Emperor, which was no less cordial in its good wishes for Peter, but was, nevertheless, outspoken in its condemnation of the regicide. But the Czar's note gave great joy to the murderers at Belgrade, who cheerfully announced that bygones were bygones, and that all the world would have to follow Russia's lead in recognizing King Peter. Now, however, Russia thinks better of it, and issues one of the most vehement notes on record, offering an apologetic explanation of the former note, with its amazing omission, and almost demanding that King Peter shall rigorously punish the assassins of his predecessor.

"Leaving out of the question the motives of the Russian Government in pursuing this course, it is evident that this latest note confronts Servia, or rather King Peter, with a most embarrassing dilemma. If Peter is not to jeopard the favor of Russia he must 'mete out rigorous punishment to those traitorous criminals who have stained themselves with the infamy attaching to regicides.' Doubtless he ought to punish them, or ought to be able to do so. But how can he? Those 'traitorous criminals' have just received complete amnesty from the very body which elected him king. Their title to exemption from punishment is every whit as valid as his title to the throne. For him to deny the authority of the Servian Parliament would be to impeach his own standing as king."

"Every civilized Government on earth," says the Brooklyn *Standard Union*, "should refuse to recognize the blood-stained crown." And the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* declares:

"The Servian people are overwhelmed in a moral night so black, and the new king—whether or not he were an actual accomplice before the fact in the murder of his predecessor—now stands convicted of turpitude so base as to be without the pale of civilization. The action of the Skuptshina yesterday [in granting a general amnesty] made it impossible for any enlightened Government to recognize Peter without dishonoring itself.

"The United States Government should take the lead in disclaiming acquiescence in the Belgrade enormity. . . . Has the President or the Secretary of State no keener realization of the fact that the outraged conscience of humanity calls for official reprobation on the part of enlightened governments of an enormity which staggers belief, and, if allowed to pass unrebuked, will be an irreparable blow to civilization?"



AN APPROPRIATE UNIFORM FOR KING PETER.
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

BE SEATED, PETER.

PETER THE PRETENDER—"They want an Independence Day, and it doesn't look much like a noiseless celebration."
—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

The Washington *Times*, however, thinks that this is "strange American doctrine." Whatever may be said of the atrocity of the crimes committed, they were "in their effect and intention purely political," it maintains, and as such "in no sense within the province of the United States to either condemn or redress." *The Times* continues:

"Disavowing, as we do, the doctrine of the divine right of kings, we have wisely refused to commit ourselves at any time to the theory that crimes like those committed at Belgrade deserve our political reprobation. Are we ready to pass retroactive resolutions 'disclaiming acquiescence' in the execution of Charles I. or of Louis XVI.? Are we ready to repudiate that treasured legend of our own Revolutionary days—'Sic semper tyrannis'?

"No, we have troubles enough of our own without going to hunt fresh fields for moral protest in the benighted Balkans."

All kinds of views are expressed in regard to the future of the new Servian Government. The Indianapolis *Sentinel* thinks that "if King Peter keeps his head, and the Servians show as much intelligence as he displays, his administration will probably be a very successful one"; and the New York *Commercial Advertiser* remarks: "The new king is admirably fitted to play a strictly constitutional rôle. . . . The fact that he has two sons would seem to assure the perpetuity of his line; and, so far as externals are concerned, Servia now possesses all that is needed for a régime more peaceful and more prosperous than any which she hitherto has known." In marked contrast with such opinions is that of the Springfield *Republican*, which says:

"The little tawdry 'prince,' who has spent most of his life in Swiss boarding-houses, now becomes a king—62 inches of him—and monarchical Europe will give him the grip and password. King Peter I. bows low and enters, the newest bargain-counter sample of royalty. As for us, give us Mr. Castro or any other South American dictator. Even Venezuela compares favorably with Europe's job-lot of Balkan kingdoms."

The Chicago *Evening Post* comments:

"The constitution just revived, it is said, makes Servia more democratic than ever, 'virtually a republic with a king at its head.' We fancy that the republics of the world are not congratulating themselves on this accession. Paper constitutions

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are nothing where there is no real capacity for self-government and where murder, violence, plots, and counterplots are the regular methods of political 'reform' and settlement of dynastic conflicts. Eventually Austria or Russia will exercise sovereignty in the Balkan states, and the hope of the world is that the transition may be effected without a great European war. For the present, at any rate, the *status quo* is to be preserved. The king is assassinated; long live the king! Such is the way of the world—in Servia and elsewhere."

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE GERMAN SOCIALIST TRIUMPH.

THE large gains made by the Social-Democrats at the recent general election in Germany are very widely noted and commented upon in the American press. To the Baltimore *American* the success of the Social-Democrats appears as merely one phase of a spirit of "European unrest" which has manifested itself in England, Servia, Italy, and Spain; and the Brooklyn *Standard-Union* takes the view that the victories gained are but steps in the evolutionary progress of Germany toward "genuine constitutional government, ultimately leading to a veritable republic." The New York *Evening Post* says:

"Later figures only confirm the first reports of extraordinary Social-Democratic successes in Germany. So far from having gained only fifteen seats, they are admittedly in possession of twenty-five more than after the first balloting in 1898, and confidently maintain that their delegation in the Reichstag will number at least eighty. But their moral victory is far greater than appears from these figures. To have carried Saxony by 100,000 more votes than all other parties is an achievement which Liebknecht surely never dreamed to be at hand when he served his last term of imprisonment for *lèse-majesté* only four years ago. In the previous election, the Social-Democrats polled nearly 27.18 per cent. of the total vote of Germany. This year they are certain to have received about 3,000,000 votes, or considerably more than a third of all that were cast. The London *Times* correspondent puts it well when he interprets this result to mean that the empire 'is honeycombed with unappeasable discontent,' and this despite its great industrial progress of the last two decades. The pity of it is that the triumph of the Social-Democrats will mean no milder policy toward the party and no effort to reduce taxation and improve the condition of the masses. The losses of the Conservatives and the spectacular disappearance of the selfish Agrarian leaders will only sting the devotees of absolutism into strengthening the army for fear, not of France, but of Germany, and into insisting more vigorously than ever on high tariffs. But a radical wing of more than one hundred Liberals and Social-Democrats furnishes Von Bülow with a far more difficult parliamentary problem than he has yet had to face."

Attention is drawn to the fact that the Social-Democratic gains have largely been made at the expense of the Radical party, which occupies a position of "moderate constitutionalism." To the Radicals, declares the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, belong "some of the most enlightened men in Germany, among whom are numbered such men as Mommsen, Barth, and Richter"; and their losses seem to indicate that "the fundamental questions now underlying German politics must be settled either in favor of the autocratic principle or in favor of the uncompromising opponents of that principle." In this judgment the Springfield *Republican* concurs, observing that the Social-Democratic triumph "can hardly fail to be a staggering blow at the absolutism, militarism, and imperialism incarnated in the Kaiser." It continues:

"The result is a personal blow at the Kaiser by reason of his succession of tirades against the Social-Democrats during the past five years. Bebel, the Socialist leader in the Reichstag, in a remarkably caustic speech in answer to the Kaiser's attacks, said that every such utterance of the monarch was worth 100,000 votes to the Socialist candidates in the coming elections. And Bebel was evidently well within the truth. As a campaigner his majesty has not been a success. Note the result at Essen, where the immense Krupp steel-works are located. The town would have no existence but for the Krupp gun-factories, which in turn feed on German militarism. When Mr. Krupp died some months ago, the Kaiser embodied in a funeral eulogy of the dead gunmaker a furious assault upon the Socialists, who had severely attacked the Krupps as the leading embodiment of private capitalism in Germany. Special efforts were made to keep the Krupp workmen uncontaminated by the Socialist propaganda. Yet the election returns from Essen reveal an astonishing Socialist triumph, the increase of Socialist voting strength since the last election being from 4,400 to 22,705, or several hundred per cent. . . . . .

"The result of the general elections shows that republican

THE SAME, ONLY DIFFERENT.

THE G. O. P. ELEPHANT—"What's the matter with you, G. B.?"

THE BRITISH LION—"They're trying to force protection on me—what ails you?"

THE G. O. P.—"They're trying to take a little of my protection away."

—*The Minneapolis Journal.*

THOSE WHO LIVE IN GLASS HOUSES.

UNCLE SAM—"Altho I live in a conservatory, I feel like throwing this brick."

—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

INTERNATIONAL PROBLEMS CARICATURED.

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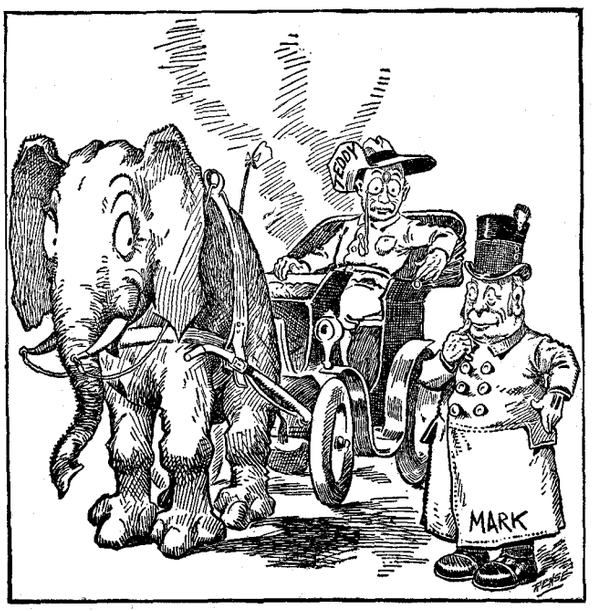
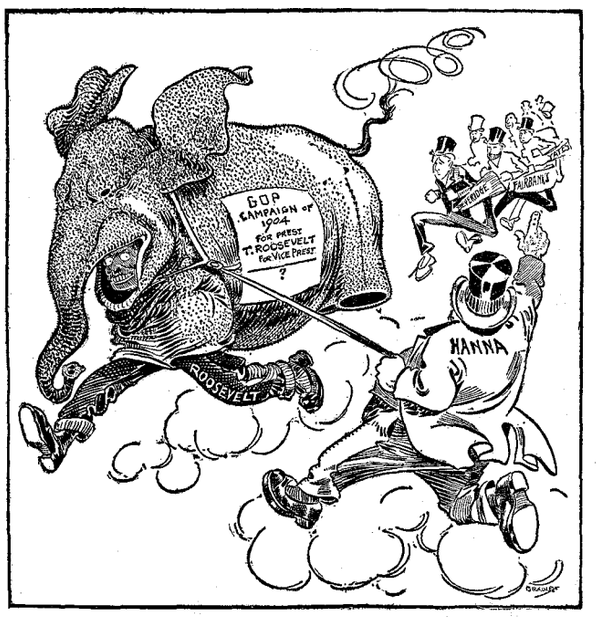


TEDDY—"Do you know a man with about seven years' experience whom I could get to drive this rig?" —*The St. Paul Pioneer Press.*



WANTED—SOMEBODY WHO CAN KEEP UP. —*The Chicago News.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AND THE CARTOONISTS.

rather than monarchical principles, that democratic rather than aristocratic principles, that anti-militarist rather than militarist principles, are gaining strength in Germany. Whether the pure collectivism of the Socialist theory has scored an advance in popular favor is the more open to doubt, because the Socialist party in recent years has grasped the opportunity of materializing the opposition to the autocracy of the monarch. The extreme collectivist program gave way, in the present elections, to a very moderate program, comprising such issues as these:

One vote for every man and woman; a holiday on election day; payment of members of Parliament.
Responsibility of the Government to Parliament; local self-government and the referendum.
Substitution of militia system for great standing army.
Freedom of speech and the press.
Legal equality of the sexes.
Disestablishment of the churches.
Free non-sectarian schools, with compulsory attendance.
Gratuitous legal proceedings.
Free medical attendance and burials.
Progressive income and inheritance taxes."

A somewhat similar view is expressed by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which thinks that the program of the Social-Democrats contains "nothing that is revolutionary and very little that has not already been realized in the United States." The American Socialist papers, however, protest against this tendency to regard the German Social-Democracy as a moderate "reform" party. Says the New York *Worker:*

"The Social-Democratic party of Germany is the revolutionary party it has ever been, teaching the same ideas and striving for the same ends advocated by the Socialist party or Social-Democratic party, as it is variously called, in the United States—that is, working for the overthrow of capitalism, the abolition of private property in the means of production, the elimination of profit, interest, and rent, the building up of the cooperative commonwealth.

"It is true that our German comrades make a special fight against militarism in its various brutal manifestations, against the colonial policy with its accompaniment of hideous cruelty and demoralization, against the 'hunger tariff,' in favor of laws for the immediate tho partial amelioration of the condition of the workers, and against the haughty pretensions of Kaiserism. So do we make use of immediate and partial issues in our campaigns, and legitimately. But we do not forget to make a Socialist campaign all the time, and no more—rather, much less—do our comrades in Germany.

"It is not the Kaiser alone, nor the aristocrats and army officers alone, that have reason to dread each election as it brings increased strength to the Social-Democratic party. Social-Democracy threatens the whole capitalist system, with all its agencies and adjunct abuses, and bids fair soon to sweep it away."

On June 25 a second election will be held in 169 constituencies in which candidates failed to receive a clear majority of the votes cast. The Social-Democrats are hardly likely to be as successful in this second balloting as in the first, for the reason that the other parties are expected to combine against them.

The Porto Rico Libel Laws.—Pennsylvania is not the only territory in revolt against what is deemed antiquated and arbitrary libel legislation. In Porto Rico, the newspapers are calling attention to the provisions of the new penal code which make it illegal to publish the portraits of living Porto Ricans, except with their written consent, and which, furthermore, forbid the printing of caricatures that "reflect in any manner upon the honor, integrity, manhood, virtue, reputation, or business or political motives of the person so caricatured, or which tend to expose the individual so caricatured to public hatred, ridicule, or contempt." In other words, as the Chicago *Record-Herald* remarks, "the cartoon as an agency for illuminating and interpreting the news of the day is absolutely barred." The same paper continues:

"Such a law seems out of place in any colony administered by a land of liberty. At its worst it would be a powerful instrument in the hands of a bad Government. At its best it will limit to some extent the means that Americans have for acquiring knowledge about the feelings and wishes of their dependent people.

"Our rule over colonies is still in the experimental stage. In the end judgment will be passed upon it, and action taken concerning it, not by any body of officeholders, however worthy, but by the people of the whole nation. It should be made a fundamental principle in dealing with the colonies to encourage freedom of expression under no limitations other than those that apply in our own land.

"The Porto Rico law approximates too closely to the Pennsylvania libel law, which is a burlesque that can never be enforced. The difference as regards the Porto Rico law is that it stands on the statute-books of an island in which it can and will be enforced. Congress has retained the power to annul the acts of the Porto Rico legislature, and this seems to be an excellent case in which to use it."

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A "SYSTEM OF ASSASSINATION" IN KENTUCKY.

THE trial of Curtis Jett and Tom White, the alleged murderers of Attorney J. B. Marcum, of Jackson, Ky., which has been terminated for the time being by the failure of the jury to agree upon a verdict, has attracted national attention to a "reign of terror" existing in Breathitt county and other parts of Kentucky. It appears that for several years there has been bitter factional struggle in that State between the adherents of the Hargis and Cockrill families, and when Mr. Marcum was recently shot in the doorway of the Jackson court-house, the responsibility for the murder was laid at the doors of the former family. It is believed that Jett and White were hired to murder the attorney because he aided the political ambitions of a member of the Cockrill faction. Many are said to have witnessed the assassination, but only one man, B. J. Ewen, dared to denounce

UNCLE SAM'S BAD BOYS.

UNCLE SAM—"Here, here, you boys, keep quiet! How do you expect me to draft these protests?" —*The Louisville Post.*

the criminals. Friends of the Hargis faction offered him $5,000 if he would quit the country and fail to testify against Jett and White, but he refused, and his life was threatened. At the trial it became necessary for Governor Beckham to station troops in and about the court-house to prevent intimidation of the witnesses and the liberation of the accused, while Mr. Ewen had to be detained in camp, heavily guarded by soldiers. On June 14 the feudists set fire to Mr. Ewen's hotel and residence, which were situated near the camp, and his family and several boarders barely escaped with their lives. It is believed that the burning of Ewen's property was a plot to lure him away from the camp unguarded, and then assassinate him, but the commandant refused to allow him to leave until a detail of soldiers could accompany him. Mr. Ewen has lost all his possessions and the people of Kentucky are contributing to help him. This latest act of incendiarism, together with the murder of Mr. Marcum, helps to swell a total of fourteen cases of arson and five cases of assassination since the Hargis-Cockrill feud started less than three years ago.

"There is no feud in Breathitt," declares the Winchester (Ky.) *Sun Sentinel*, "but a regular system of assassination to get rid of people objectionable to a corrupt gang at present in control of affairs there." So, too, thinks the Louisville *Herald*. It says:

"The feud cry has been gotten up by the dominant gang to cover its own iniquity. Outsiders, when informed that the lawlessness in Breathitt is due to feuds, are likely to declare that one side is quite as guilty as the other, and that both must be wiped out to secure peace. But if Breathitt were rid of the one dominant murderous faction which has blackened its name there would be an end of trouble and of blood-letting. . . . . .

"Murders committed through feud hatreds are atrocious enough, but murders resulting from deliberate and systematic assassination are a hundredfold more abominable. The people of Kentucky will next November have an opportunity of declaring whether systematic murder is to be perpetuated in a section of the State whose people in overwhelming majority love order and believe in peace and justice."

Many of the papers hold Governor Beckham responsible for the existing conditions. They argue that he has over-exercised his right of pardoning, and that since he assumed office, three and a half years ago, he has pardoned a large number of criminals in Breathitt county, the majority of whom were convicted of murder or manslaughter. The papers disagree as to the number of pardons, because, it is declared, the governor has closed the pardon-book to the inspection of newspaper correspondents. The correspondent of the Louisville *Herald* has found that twenty-seven pardons were issued in Breathitt county alone, in the past three years. "He pardons the assassins to go back to Breathitt county," declares *The Herald*, "where, at this blessed moment, the armed power of the State is invoked and necessary to preserve peace and protect an investigation into other assassinations that have followed with such awful rapidity as to horrify and dishonor the State and the whole country." How long is this "reign of anarchy" to be permitted? asks the Louisville *Courier Journal*, and adds: Does not the governor "believe that it is time to demonstrate that the law, and not those who, charged with the local administration of the law, only use their positions for the encouragement and practise of lawlessness, shall be supreme?"

The Philadelphia *Public Ledger* observes:

"Tho the jury disagreed in the trial of Jett, accused of the heinous Breathitt-county assassination, it looks as if there would be a chance of eventually bringing the culprits to justice, even in barbarous Kentucky. The change of venue to another county and the postponement of the other trials to another term of court will give the State time to establish its evidence, to take better precautions for the protection of judge, jury, and witnesses, and to try the cases in a region where every participant in the case will not rest under the fear of a sudden and violent death. It must be plainly evident by this time that parts of Kentucky are in a state little short of barbarism, and that the conditions prevailing there are not one whit better than in Servia or other semi-civilized countries which we are in the habit of regarding with sovereign contempt and aversion."

Our Railroad Development.—The Interstate Commerce Commission's report of general railway statistics for the year ended June 30, 1902, has just been published, and shows that the steam railroad mileage of this country has passed the 200,000-mile limit, being in fact 202,471. The New York *Journal of Commerce* notes this great total, and goes on to summarize the other notable features of the report:

"The financial statistics are still more imposing, the aggregate capitalization amounting to $12,134,182,964, of which $6,109,981,669 consists of funded debt. Of the capital stock, $2,686,556,614, or 44.6 per cent. of the whole, still pays no dividends; but to no small extent this represents common shares, which in former times of construction and reorganization were issued to cover future earning capacity and distributed as a bonus to buyers of bonds. The railroads have not yet grown up to the capitalization put upon them, and vast and profitable as the transportation business has become, the earning capacity over nearly half the system is not equal to paying dividends upon stocks inflated years ago.

"The railroads give employment to more than a million per-

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sons, the number for the last fiscal year being given as 1,189,315. These with their families constitute something like eight per cent. of the entire population of the country. The amount paid in salaries and wages for the year was $676,028,592, which was 60½ per cent. of the entire operating expenses. This indicates how important an element labor cost is in the business of transportation, and consequently in the charges for the service and the chances of income for the holders of securities. Nothing is more intimately connected with all the industries and business operations of the country, more dependent upon them or more capable of affecting them, than this vast network of 200,000 miles of railway."

OPIUM MONOPOLY IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FEW, if any, of our papers look with favor on the bill which is pending before the Philippine Commission, granting to the highest bidder a monopoly of the opium traffic in the islands. In fact, the bill has roused protests almost as vigorous as those that followed the forcing of the opium trade on China by Great Britain. Governor Taft and Secretary Root have approved the bill, but President Roosevelt is not yet committed to it, and he is earnestly called upon to veto the measure. The plan was devised by the Philippine Government in an effort to restrict smuggling in opium and to prevent its sale to and use by Filipinos and Americans. It forbids selling or giving opium for use "as a narcotic" to anybody save a full-blooded Chinaman. It permits Chinamen to smoke, eat, or otherwise use opium in their own houses, but makes it illegal to sell or give away quantities of the drug to other Chinamen or to Americans or Filipinos, or to allow Americans or Filipinos to use the drug in Chinese houses. Druggists, however, may import direct and sell to anybody on a physician's prescription. Heavy penalties are provided for violation of the law. The offenders shall be subject to a fine of $5,000 or imprisonment for three years, or both. It is estimated that the highest bid for the opium monopoly would be about $500,000, which would be devoted to Philippine educational purposes.

The Chicago *Evening Post* calls the plan "a grave mistake," and one "which the President should rectify as quickly as possible." And the Pittsburg *Post* denounces it in these terms:

"The pretext for this shocking scheme is that smuggling will be stopped, and Americans and other residents will be deprived of indulgence in the debauching and emaciating poppy. What kindergarten statecraft, what puerile notion this of preventing the noxious spread of the opium habit by confining its use to one addicted race! The moral agent relied upon to check the inclination of others to test the fantasies and sleep of the drug is the Chinaman, the slave of bribes from mandarins down, and the prince of elusive ways and connivance in criminal sneakiness. If the remainder of the inhabitants can be at all reformed, why can not methods be adopted to prevent the Chinese also from bodily and moral degradation?"

To enforce a measure forbidding the Chinese to give away or sell quantities of the drug, the New Orleans *Picayune* believes would require the "employment of a gigantic system of inspection for which the law makes no provision." It declares that the result will be that "all who want opium will get it." The Chicago *Chronicle* observes:

"It were deplorable to find the Government of the United States beginning its colonial policy where the British imperial Government is entreated to stop. The British opium monopoly is one of the foulest blots upon its Eastern career. After prolonged controversy, scientific and political, the conclusions unavoidable are that the poppy is, as a medieval poet called it, 'the flower of hell.' . . . . . .

"The moral degradation which the opium habit insures is the chief objection to its adoption by the Philippine Commission in the name of the people of the United States. Now it is little known in the islands away from the Chinese dens. If the Taft government sell the right to sell the drug and share in the profits, opium will acquire a dignity in the archipelago it has not hitherto enjoyed.

"A wiser course would be to check Chinese immigration, but the Chinese are in the islands by the hundred thousand. A heavy tax upon opium and prohibition of poppy culture would reflect more credit upon the Taft commission than encouragement of the drug by identifying its use with the sovereignty of the American flag."

The Evangelical Union of the Philippines and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce are also opposed to the plan. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau, which is vigorously opposing the monopoly scheme, declares, in a circular that he is sending to the press of the country:

"A curious situation surely that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce in an American colony must fight against such sophistries of American officials! The Evangelical Union asks that opium be entirely excluded from the islands. This is Japan's successful policy. Shall we fall short of it? If any persons in the Philippines will not stay without opium, their room is better than their company.

"As the President overruled the War Department in regard to the un-American certifying of prostitutes by American officers, so let the people ask him again to stand for American traditions in this case. We made a treaty not to send opium to Chinese in their own land. Shall we now promote its sale to Chinese and Americans in our new colonies?"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE name might be appropriately changed to slaughtomobile.—*The Richmond News-Leader.*

KENTUCKY feudists are burning hotels now, but the whisky stills remain intact.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE quiet people of this country may yet be driven to agitating for a fourthless July.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

GOVERNOR PENNYPACKER of Pennsylvania has merely demonstrated that an illegal cartoon is a heap funnier than a legal one.—*The Denver Republican.*

AFTER all, there is one advantage in being King of Servia. He isn't likely to be bothered much by life-insurance solicitors.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

SOME of those Iowa and Kansas Congressmen will probably return to Washington with revised ideas of the merits of ship subsidy.—*The Washington Post.*

IF King Peter ever finds it too tame in Belgarde he will always have the privilege of running over to Breathitt County, Kentucky, for a little excitement.—*The Brooklyn Standard-Union.*

IT is to be hoped that none of the Colombian statesmen have been reading of the ease with which money is alleged to be made in some of the United States legislatures.—*The Washington Star.*

WILL THE LAST LEAF DROP?
—*The Philadelphia Telegraph.*

EVEN Carrie Nation would hardly approve of so much water at Topeka.—*The Chicago News.*

THE present St. Louis exhibition is the most formidable mass of water that has gathered there in forty-five years.—*The St. Louis Republic.*

SENATOR DEPEW says the Post-office scandals will help Roosevelt. It is to be sincerely hoped the other departments will not be moved to come to his rescue in a like manner.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

MR. Cleveland has written a letter saying that he is not desirous of a nomination. Well, if he is not desirous of being nominated he can console himself with the thought that he is in harmony with the Democratic party on one question.—*Mr. Bryan's Commoner.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

ARE AMERICAN PROFESSORS "CAGED EMPLOYEES"?

IN a lecture delivered recently at the University of Chicago, Prof. Leopold Mabilleau, a French sociologist and director of the Musée Social of Paris, spoke with some bluntness in regard to the status of professors in American universities. He is reported to have said:

"If a professor is to do the highest grade of work and accomplish a maximum amount of good, he must be at liberty to think and speak as he pleases, even tho his thoughts and opinions may be contrary to those of trustees and founders. In America, unfortunately, this is not yet the case. In this country, educators are bound to respect certain interests, and failure in this respect on their part often results in enforced resignation. Numerous instances of this sad state of affairs have arisen in the past few years, and I have personal knowledge of several such cases. Professors in American universities are like caged employees. They may not speak, they may scarcely even think, as they please. They must respect the opinions and interests of the trustees who employ them and of the rich men whose millions make the institutions possible."

In this same connection, the following words from the pen of Prof. John Bascom, in *The Atlantic Monthly* (June), are of interest:

"Institutions which eagerly seek their resources from the commercial world must be lenient critics of its methods. Ethical, social, and economical truths can not be urged in antagonism to the source of supply. . . . The growth of expenses, the increase of salaries, the magnitude of endowments, all tend to make educators pensioners of the money power."

Professor Mabilleau's remedy for this condition of things would be, it appears, the support of universities by the state, instead of by private interests. Commenting on his criticism, the Springfield *Republican* (May 31) says:

"Perhaps the account of the situation in the United States is a little overdrawn. Perhaps, too, the state university system with us might not carry that assurance of perfect freedom of thought and utterance which it is said to do in France; for partizan politics has at times, in such state universities as we have, crept in with muzzle or club to control university teachings. But in a general way the director of the Musée Social of Paris has touched a great weakness, a great evil, of our system of higher education through privately endowed institutions. There is no sort of question that the sources of the endowment and the opinions, prejudices, and interests of donors, actual or possible, have a regulative and repressive influence upon the utterances of instructors in the departments of economics and sociology, and a more or less controlling power over the management of the institution. What the French sociologist tells us to our face is largely true and as humiliating as it is true. He is assured by President Harper of Chicago and President Eliot of Harvard that the United States is progressing toward, and will soon reach the ideal system which obtains, as he tells us, in France. But whether this means that American universities are to fall more and more under state support, or that private institutions are finally to declare complete independence from the prejudices and material interests of wealthy givers, is left in doubt."

According to the New York *Evening Post* (May 30), M. Mabilleau has over-accentuated the situation. It cites the case of Professor Atwater, of Wesleyan University, a Methodist institution:

"The Methodist Church is exceedingly strict in the matter of temperance, and requires its members to be teetotalers. When, therefore, Professor Atwater, after long and elaborate experiments, discovered that alcohol in small quantities may sometimes be a food, he was savagely censured by many clerical critics. They labored under the fantastic delusion that, in some way, he was advocating drunkenness; and, of course, they were not interested in getting the truth, but in upholding certain dogmas. The authorities of Wesleyan, to their credit, have thus far resisted all the silly clamor against Professor Atwater; for they realize that scientific research is impossible if the investigator is committed in advance to the theories of ignorant and prejudiced outsiders."

On the other hand, the same writer admits, there are facts in support of M. Mabilleau's contention:

"This matter of tolerance is in some aspects a local question. In the West and the South public opinion is less advanced than in the East. The temper in which the Populists wanted to make a clean sweep of the faculties of several state universities still exists, and will doubtless find opportunities for further display. The man who said, 'You may paint my house any color you choose, provided it be white,' is brother to those Southerners who charge their professors: 'You may think and teach as you like, provided you never run counter to our ancient prejudices.' A few years ago a student from a Southern college came to Harvard and saw on the shelves of an English professor copies of Matthew Arnold's 'Literature and Dogma' and 'God and the Bible.' 'For merely owning those books,' said the young man, 'one of our professors was discharged.' The recent dismissal of Professor Sledd from Emory College, Georgia, for heterodoxy on the race question is another case in point—proof that the South is still a land where the heresy-hunter is eager for his prey."

MIRBEAU'S TRAGEDY OF MODERN PLUTOLOGY.

UNDOUBTEDLY the most successful of the new plays of the late theatrical season in Paris was Octave Mirbeau's "Les Affaires Sont les Affaires" (Business is Business). French, English and Russian critics, including Count Tolstoy, have called it a masterpiece—a realistic yet finely imagined study of the modern disease of gold worship or thorough absorption in the pursuit of material gain for the sake of gain.

Mirbeau, who is the author of several social dramas, intended in this play to exhibit the effect of this all-consuming passion on character and the human affections. Some have accused him of inartistic exaggeration, but he insists that he has been severely logical, and Count Tolstoy agrees with him. The critic of *Le Figaro*, Emmanuel Arène, introduced his extended review of the play with the following observations:

"The audience, troubled at times, and, as it were, violated, realized that it was witnessing an exceptional achievement, a manifestation of loyal and honest art, a work of candor and sincerity. This combination of qualities is rare in the contemporary theater. The boldest reformers, the most spirited assailants of modern morals and manners, when choosing the stage as their medium, readily abate a little of their insurgency, political, literary, or social. They content themselves with middle tints: business is business. Mirbeau presents himself to the public as he is, whole and true to himself, with his hardness, his rudeness, his vigorous and personal way of thinking and saying things. As his fascinating acts unfolded themselves, as his scenes, so vivid and even startling, succeeded one another, with their clear-cut situations, the public, surprised and charmed, felt itself transported into that healthy and noble atmosphere of battle which was so familiar to our elders but which is no longer distinctive of the modern stage."

The critic goes on to speak of the high merit and originality of the play, its powerful "interior," its energetic form, and its accent of conviction. The theater has seen "men of affairs" before, but never has the realism of the portrayal been carried so far as Mirbeau carries it, and no other dramatist has so forcibly illustrated the dominant influence on man of the folly of money and financial power.

The plot, in mere outline, is as follows:

Isidore Lechat is a great man of affairs—a financier, manufacturer, speculator, and promoter. To advance his business

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interests and intimidate the Government, he conducts a political newspaper, tho he has profound contempt for the journalistic profession and the literary fraternity.

His château, in the neighborhood of Paris, is seigniorial. It is always full of people having projects to propose to the host or business to transact. Mme. Lechat, a good, simple *bourgeois*, is hardly equal to her husband's scale of social operations and has little sympathy with his ambitious. But she is loyal, resigned, and indulgent. She knows Lechat's faults, but excuses him as best she can and even defends him against the by no means gentle criticisms of the daughter, Germaine, whose sentiments toward her father are the reverse of tender and affectionate.

There are two children in the house—a son, Xavier, and this daughter, Germaine. The former is a spendthrift, an idle, indolent, worthless youth, who merely wastes his father's wealth. The latter is an "intellectuelle," a "revolted daughter," a modern woman at war with her class and environment, who despises plutocracy and condemns the methods employed by her father in acquiring and using his millions. Indeed, she regards her father as a rascal, and her one desire is to leave his house and wash her hands of his iniquities. Her "emancipation" has gone so far that she has entered into an illicit union with one of her father's employees, a young favorite named Lucien Garraud. She presses her lover to take her away, to arrange at a distance a life of independent and honest labor, and of sincere affection. The young man, however, is timid and less scrupulous, hence rather slow to consent.

OCTAVE MIRBEAU,

Whose play, "Business is Business," was the dramatic sensation of the late theatrical season in Paris.

Lechat knows nothing of the situation in his household. His affairs absorb him completely, and everything else in life—family, honor, love, duty—has ceased to exist for him. He has, however, thought of arranging a marriage between his daughter and the son of his neighbor and debtor, a marquis named Porcellet. To coerce the Marquis into the affair, Lechat threatens him with absolute ruin. At the end of a brutal scene the poor old nobleman accepts the proffered bargain. His principles give way to the power of money.

Mme. Lechat and Germaine are sent for, and the Marquis, with humiliating solemnity, asks Germaine's hand for his son. She is astonished at the proposal, but promptly refuses. It is Lechat's turn to express amazement. He storms, demands to know the reason. Germaine finally confesses that she has a lover. Lechat would strangle her in his fury, but the mother intervenes. Forgiveness is impossible. For the first time in his career, Lechat is thwarted and defeated—and by his own daughter. He incontinently drives her out of the house. She must instantly depart with her lover.

But the blow is a severe one even for this inveterate materialist and man of affairs. He falls into a chair, head in hands, apparently unnerved for the time being. At that very moment another catastrophe occurs. He receives the news of the sudden death of his son in an automobile accident. This second and crushing blow so overwhelms him that a stroke of apoplexy is feared. He breaks out in sobs and tears, the crisis is over, and he is saved. He rises to go to receive the body of his dead son, but at this moment two promoters come in with a contract which they had been authorized to draw. They want Lechat to sign it at once. He suggests a delay of twenty-four hours, but they can not wait.

Accordingly—business being business—Lechat returns to the table, closely examines the contract, discovers an attempt to cheat him, to omit a vital clause upon which he had insisted, and turns in rage upon the swindlers. They had tried to take advantage of his misfortunes, but with Lechat business is business, and he never permits sentiment to obscure interest. The contract is duly revised, the affair carefully adjusted, and, business over, Lechat goes out to view the mangled remains of his son.

The *Figaro* critic praises the ending, brutal as it has seemed to some. Mirbeau himself says that he copied it from real life, and that he does not mean to represent Lechat as a monster at all, but simply as one enslaved by a passion. Lechat, he says, is an idealistic materialist. He idealizes money and its might and grandeur. Business has become his paramount object, second nature. Not he, but the social condition of the time, is responsible for his conduct.

Catulle Mendes, in the *Journal*, describes the play as a drama of modern manners, and the character drawing is perfectly firm and consistent. Prejudice and sentimentality may be shocked, but Mirbeau was determined to be strong, truthful, terrible. And in this, Mendes says, he has been entirely successful.

Some doubt is expressed as to whether he intended to make Germaine a sympathetic character. Some critics hold that if this was his intention he failed, for the public is rather with the father than with the doctrinaire, censorious, and hard-hearted daughter.

The drama, running at the Comédie Française, is said to be the sensation of the day. Its popular indorsement is as unmistakable as its literary and artistic success.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CHARGE AGAINST MODERN LITERARY CRITICISM.

"AN Ungrateful Author" has been girding against the present "extremely unsatisfactory" state of book-reviewing. The complaint is not, as might be expected, that the critics are harsh or indifferent in their attitude toward the literary output, but that they are too indiscriminatingly kind. We quote from his paper, which appears in the London *National Review* (June):

"Never, in the history of literature, have books received so much attention at the hands of critics as they do just now; yet, with it all, neither the public nor the authors have reason to be satisfied with the results of all this so-called critical writing. It is hard to say which suffer most—the authors who are injured by injudicious reviewing, or the public which is taught to read the wrong books; but one thing is certain, that both are grievously sinned against.

"Criticism, from being practised by the few and competent, has become a trade carried on by the many and singularly unfit. Every paper, however obscure, has its 'literary' column, and Heaven alone knows who the writers of these columns are—they are frequently much more illiterate than their readers. But it is not the decline of criticism as an art that is the deplorable feature of the case—for even the best and highest criticism is, after all, uncreative work such as the world can do without—it is more the disastrous effects of all this loose, fatuous criticism that we regret. These effects, as I have said above, are traceable both

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in the writers and in their public; and the first and most glaring defect in modern criticism is its tendency to overpraise."

The writer proceeds to point out that it is quite as disastrous to spoil our authors by injudicious praise as to crush them by over-severity. "In either case, the goose that lays golden eggs for a greedy public may be killed; there is, however, a refinement of cruelty in the modern method of author-murder decidedly reminiscent of the butt of Malmsey." In the following quotation he aims to indicate the working of this method:

"Let any careful observer of the literary history of the last ten or fifteen years search back in his memory and see if he can not remember a score of authors who have come by their literary death in this way. We all know the steps of this tragedy: the first clever book, received with an outburst of intemperate praise, *from critics whose trade it is to over-praise*—then the quickly growing 'boom' in this particular author's books; the more and more slovenly work appearing year by year, the unpruned style confirming in all its vice till what was at first a mere accident becomes a vicious mannerism—and then cometh the end. For swift is the descent into the literary Avernus. Is it too much to say that many and many of these pitiful disasters are caused only by indiscreet criticism—or, rather, want of criticism?

"The moment that hundreds of critics tell a young writer that he has practically nothing to learn, that his art is perfect, his style mature, and so on, he will in nine cases out of ten believe their pleasant voices; he stops all effort, trusts to this 'genius' with which he finds himself credited on every side, and dashes on down that steep path which it is all but impossible to reascend. You will say that the man is a fool who believes all the pleasant things that are said about him; but human nature being what it is, man will always believe smooth prophecies, and can scarcely be blamed for doing so. The blame in such cases rests entirely with the false prophets, and it is at their hands that the blood of the author will be required."

The writer attributes this tendency to over-praise, not to any conspicuous kindliness of heart or reluctance to wound the susceptibilities of authors, but to a number of more sordid causes. For instance, it is pointed out that most of the present-day reviewers themselves write books, and it behooves them to bear in mind the Scriptural truth, *The merciful shall obtain mercy*.

Another charge against the critics is that they too generally urge an author to repeat himself:

"Why all this eagerness for similarity? Are the critics aware that self-repetition is a fault—that variety of range, diversity of subject, freshness of treatment, are the very blood and bones of live literature? It would seem that they are not, if we may judge by their strenuous appeals to authors to stick, each man, to the 'vein' in which he has made his first success."

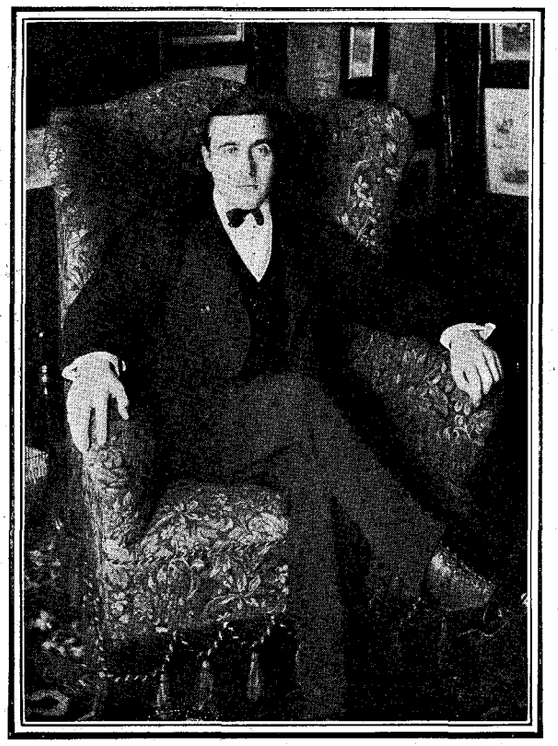
That this advice is defensible from a trade point of view is admitted. "It is similarity that sells—for a few years." But even for this tendency on the part of the public to buy books of a kind with which it is already familiar, the responsibility is laid at the door of the reviewer:

"So widespread is the influence of the press just now that I suppose not one person in a thousand chooses his own books without having heard of them through some newspaper or magazine. This is quite natural, and, in the present state of the book-world, reviews form an indispensable bridge between the writer and the reader. But this only makes it more necessary that reviews should be trustworthy, for if the blind lead the blind we know that both will fall into the ditch. There is no ditch the public is more apt to fall into than this of the boomed book."

"An Ungrateful Author" further complains that modern criticism has largely abandoned the method of comparison with accepted standards of excellence—in short, that it is not criticism in the real sense of the word. He believes "that every good writer, if asked his opinion, would vote in favor of more truly *critical* reviewing."

WOMAN'S INFLUENCE IN RELATION TO THE DRAMA.

"TO my mind there is no question as to the fact that women sway the destiny of the theater in America," writes Mr. Edward H. Sothern in *Good Housekeeping* (June). Men who deal in plays, he says, know from experience that if a drama pleases the feminine contingent, the male will follow; they know, too, the truth of the saying, "The drama's laws the drama's patrons give." Mr. Sothern therefore appeals to the feminine portion of the theater-going public in the cause of a more elevated public taste. As it is, he urges, actors who wish to play great plays often can not, because the supply would meet no demand:



EDWARD H. SOTHERN,

Who claims that women "sway the destiny of the theater in America."

"The tremendous educational and moral force of the stage must be admitted when one reflects that in a great city each night more people attend the theaters than attend all the churches on a Sunday. The power of such an instrument for good or evil is simply tremendous. Every actor worthy the name is hungry to give all his energy and work to make his art an influence for the highest and the best—the control of the forces of the theater is entirely in the hands of our women. Their minds will crave certain things in the theater, and those things they will find, for good or evil. I want to declare that we actors as a class distinctly desire to play the great parts, and that desire is to a very great extent upheld or cast down by the taste of those communities in which we work. Recently it was remarked at a banquet I attended in New York that every important theater in that city was occupied by a musical comedy—an excellent class of entertainment—and the one person playing a play of Shakespeare's was congratulated for being able to hold his own. Here is food for reflection, if you please. This taste of the public as a mass is infinitely lower than the tastes of the actors. We know what we would like to do, but we are not able to do it always."

Were public taste to achieve this higher level of demand, there would follow also a change in the general tone of dramatic criticism, "which is now too often on a low plane of vulgar indifference or foolish levity." For, admits Mr. Sothern, it is of course right that a very high standard of excellence should be demanded in those who interpret the poetic drama. "Indeed, to accept a bad performance of a great rôle," he writes, "would argue a depraved or uncultivated taste quite as much as unenlightened de-

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votion to utterly frivolous entertainments; but a more general desire to witness fine, elevating, poetic plays would cause a greater number to be written and produced." Mr. Sothern has something definitive to say as to the kind of play that may exercise a beneficent moral influence:

"The educated women then have it in their power to make our stage what it should be: the great power for the expression of all that is noble and true in the race; and here we come to the kind of plays. For what is noble and true can be expressed negatively. By showing the course of evil conduct, the road to right living is made clear. Here Ibsen is a great teacher, and here Pinero has done fine things—his 'Mrs. Tanqueray,' and, as I have lately argued, his 'Iris.' By pointing out in the latter play the ultimate fate of a weak nature, he teaches us the value of self-control and the cultivation of the moral force. That play also points out to those who can see that they who have strength owe it to their weaker brothers to hold them by the hand when they are falling and not to pick up their skirts and pass on."

ARE TERROR AND TRAGEDY ESSENTIAL TO GREAT FICTION?

MR. JACK LONDON, in a recent magazine article, considers the value of the terrible and tragic in fiction. When Poe was writing his stories, we are told, "editors did not like to publish nor people to read them, yet they were read universally and discussed and remembered, and went the round of the foreign newspapers." According to Mr. London, we are not honest with ourselves in our attitude toward the story of terror and tragedy. He writes (in *The Critic*, June):

"The conditions which obtained in Poe's time obtain just as inexorably to-day. No self-respecting editor with an eye to the subscription-list can be bribed or bullied into admitting a terrible or tragic story into his magazine; while the reading public, when it does chance upon such stories in one way or another—and it manages to chance upon them somehow—says it does not care for them.

"A person reads such a story, lays it down with a shudder, and says: 'It makes my blood run cold. I never want to read anything like that again.' Yet he or she will read something like that again, and again, and yet again, and return and read them over again. Talk with the average man or woman of the reading public, and it will be found that they have read all, or nearly all, of the terrible and horrible tales which have been written. Also they will shiver, express a dislike for such tales, and then proceed to discuss them with a keenness and understanding as remarkable as it is surprising.

"When it is considered that so many condemn these tales and continue to read them (as is amply proved by heart-to-heart experience and by the book sales such as Poe's), the question arises: Are folk honest when they shudder and say they do not care for the terrible, the horrible, and the tragic? Do they really not like to be afraid? Or are they afraid that they do like to be afraid?

"Deep down in the roots of the race is fear. It came first into the world, and it was the dominant emotion in the primitive world. To-day, for that matter, it remains the most firmly seated of the emotions. But in the primitive world people were uncomplex, not yet self-conscious, and they frankly delighted in terror-inspiring tales and religions. Is it true that the complex, self-conscious people of to-day do not delight in the things which inspire terror? or is it true that they are ashamed to make known their delight? . . . . . .

"Perhaps people feel that it is not proper to delight in stories that arouse fear and terror. They may feel instinctively that it is bad and injurious to have such emotions aroused, and because of this are impelled to say that they do not like such stories, while in actuality they do like them."

After a tentative examination of this bit of contradictory psychology in the make-up of the reading public, Mr. London asks the questions: "Can any story be really great the theme of which is anything but tragic or terrible? Can the sweet commonplaces of life be made into anything else than sweetly commonplace stories?" These questions he answers in the negative:

"The great short stories in the world's literary treasure-house seem all to depend on the tragic and terrible for their strength and greatness. Not half of them deal with love at all; and when they do, they derive their greatness, not from the love itself, but from the tragic and terrible with which the love is involved.

"In this class may be ranked 'Without Benefit of Clergy,' which is fairly typical. The love of John Holden and Ameera greatens because it is out of caste and precarious, and is made memorable by the tragic deaths of Tota and Ameera, the utter obliteration of the facts that they have lived, and the return of John Holden to his kind. Stress and strain are required to sound the deeps of human nature, and there is neither stress nor strain in sweet, optimistic, and placidly happy events. Great things can be done only under great provocation, and there is nothing greatly provoking in the sweet and placid round of existence. Romeo and Juliet are not remembered because things slipped smoothly along, nor are Abélard and Heloise, Tristram and Iseult, Paolo and Francesca.

"But the majority of the great short stories do not deal with love. 'A Lodging for the Night,' for instance, one of the most rounded and perfect stories ever told, not only has no hint of love in it, but does not contain a hint of one character whom we would care to meet in life. . . . The 'Fall of the House of Usher' depends upon all that is terrible for its greatness, and there is no more love in it than there is in Guy de Maupassant's 'Necklace,' or the 'Piece of String,' or in 'The Man Who Was,' and 'Baa Baa, Black Sheep,' which last is the most pitiful of all tragedies, a child's."

In spite of the conviction on the part of magazine editors that the public does not want stories of terror and tragedy, the steady sale of such books as Poe's "Tales," argues Mr. London, proves a demand for fiction of this class. Is there not room, he asks, in the otherwise crowded field, for a magazine devoted primarily to the terrible and tragic?

NOTES.

IT is not unnatural to think of post-graduate students at the universities as representing, intellectually, the surviving fittest of the student body. Yet we have from Prof. Hugo Munsterberg, of Harvard, the statement that the average graduate student "represents as to intellectual energy a lower type of man than the average undergraduate." This inferentially, because the men of greatest energy and stamina follow, as a rule, the more strenuous professions.

A LOAN collection of portraits by American painters of the colonial and later periods, ranging from 1720 to 1840, has been brought together at the galleries of the National Art Club, New York City. The New York *Times* says: "This little exhibition, put together from loans off the walls of a few people, is proof that retrospective loan exhibits might be make in New York with great ease and to great profit and advantage. It is well for modern artists to see what men in their line were doing from a hundred to a hundred and fifty years ago. It is certainly not uninteresting to see how Americans looked in those periods."

A WRITER in *Harper's Weekly*, speaking of the artistic temperament divorced, as it too often is, from that balance of intellectual powers which makes for true sanity, says: "Nothing in this world is such a spiritual mosquito as the violently aggressive artistic temperament, for, usually, it is the assumption of those afflicted by it that crises of the nerves, eccentric conduct, and ethical and social immoralities are to be pardoned by the merely wise and prudent, because the victim of the temperament, like the habitual drunkard, can not help it. This assumption exasperates the most of men, and while it may amuse the larger-minded, it often gives them trouble. The truth is, artistic temperaments to the contrary notwithstanding, that men and women who think straight are fairer and nobler than people who try to feel keenly, and that a well-balanced mind is better than an abnormal emotion."

AMERICAN views of the exhibitions this year by the Royal Academy and the French Salon are not enthusiastic. *The Sun's* correspondent cables of the former: "One of the Royal Academicians was asked the other day what chiefly characterized this year's exhibition. He replied: 'A high level of mediocrity.' The definition was pretty good. The average is a little higher than in 1902, but no picture emerges from the rest so far as to be called the picture of the year." *The Herald* has this to say of the Salon: "It is impossible to speak of the Salon of the Société des Artistes Français without indignation, for at every step one finds pictures marked only by effort and minute painstaking. It is impossible to speak of it in terms of praise, for there are not ten painters in it having a love of color and a delight in it." *The Tribune* correspondent, however, thinks that "the general level of excellence in the Salon approaches a high standard." Sixty-two American painters and ten American sculptors are represented in the Salon exhibition, and some of the papers speak of it as an "American invasion."

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE RELATION OF GROWTH TO HEALTH.

THAT the weight of a growing child is the most important index to his general health that we can obtain, is asserted by an editorial writer in *The Medical News* (May 23). This fact enables a writer in *The Westminster Review* to make an interesting comparison of the physique of the modern English schoolboy with that of his predecessor of a quarter of a century ago, for careful records of height and weight of pupils have been kept during this period at Rugby and Marlborough schools. It is interesting to know that the advantage in both height and weight is with the modern boy—a fact that is believed by the writer to be "due to the greater care that our growing children shall have more outdoor air and exercise than was formerly considered advisable." He goes on to say:

"The method of computing the comparative physical conditions of the two generations is typical of an order of ideas that has come to have more and more weight with experts in these matters in recent years. While it is not usually recognized, the weight of growing children is a much more important sign of general health than any other set of objective or subjective symptoms that can be obtained. The family physician who can have placed before him a continuous record of the child's weight, taken at regular intervals, say two weeks apart for several years, has more definite information than any amount of personal observation as to the child's habits in eating and sleeping, complaints of tired feeling, and the rest that the mother can provide. If parents were instructed more carefully than at present to keep such a record, physicians would not be so much in the dark as to the real condition of children's growth and health as they are at the present moment, because of the absence of specific data as to the progress of the child's development.

"Needless to say, it is at the ages which have been noted especially at the public schools that this question of weight and health is most important. Just before and after puberty there are likely to be variations of weight that are significant of the conditions of the general health. If besides the fundamental natural change that is taking place in the organism there is a rapid growth, then there are likely to be calls on the child's nutrition that are very difficult for any but the extremely healthy natures to respond to satisfactorily. Rapid growth is of itself a very trying and exhausting process. When to it is added the demand made by puberty, then great care must be taken to see that school exactions and even exhausting exercise shall not interfere with the important evolutionary processes at work."

Children who are growing rapidly at this period are very likely, we are told, to present symptoms of lassitude, with disinclination to outdoor exercise and often also to study. It is, of course, incorrect to ascribe these to laziness. Not infrequently a capricious appetite accompanies these symptoms, with tendencies to eat large quantities at one time and little or nothing at another. The writer goes on to say:

"Careful inspection of the weight chart at these times will show that children or young folks are not gaining normally in weight as they should. When children are found to be below the standard of weight, then they should not be tempted either to play or study overmuch, but should be allowed to follow their inclinations without fear of establishing bad habits. Rapid growth is of itself as hard work as any ordinary human being can be expected to accomplish with any amount of comfort and without injury to the delicate organism.

"With regard to the standard of weight for growing children, that usually given by authorities in the matter is that at five years of age a child should weigh about as many pounds as it is inches high. As a rule this will not be much over or under forty pounds. Children who come of large families should weigh something more than that. The rate of increase should be about two pounds for every inch of growth, with a tendency for the weight to exceed this standard proportionately rather than to fall below it. When a child is rather heavier in proportion to its height than this standard, it is a sign of good health. If the child is growing rapidly, it should not be allowed to fall much below it, without being made to rest more than has been the custom before. A deficiency of weight in proportion to height is always an unfavorable sign. Any interruption in the progress of increase of weight, especially during the continuance of growth, must be a danger-signal that should not be neglected by those interested in the patient.

"Just at this season of the year, when the stress of preparations for examination and of competition for prizes are apt to be felt so much by growing children, the weight record should be carefully kept and frequently consulted. To be under the normal weight is to be especially liable to contract the infectious diseases, for the resistive vitality is considerably lower than normal. The large insurance companies now insist that even individuals who have attained their growth are much more dangerous risks in the matter of tuberculosis if they are twenty pounds under the normal weight than if they are the descendants of families with tuberculous heredity on both sides of the house, when not intimately associated with those who are actually suffering from tuberculosis. The scale then will have to be considered an instrument of precision for diagnosis and especially for prognosis in the obscure conditions that so often occur in growing children. That it has not been thought so up to the present time is a matter for surprise, and is rather due to the old-time tendency to adopt theoretical rather than practical aids in these important questions."

THE AGE OF RADIUM.

THAT no existing radium is more than one thousand years old is asserted by Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy, two English experimenters. They deduce this from a study of the emanations from this and similar metals, which they think shows that the rate of loss is great enough to warrant such a a conclusion. The experimenters publish their results in *The Philosophical Magazine* (London), in an article that is thus abstracted in *The Electrical Review* (June 13):

"Assuming that the emanations from radioactive bodies were vapors, they attempted to condense them, with marked success. A slow stream of hydrogen or oxygen or air was passed over the radioactive material, and then through a spiral tube which could be cooled by various cooling mixtures. This current of gas showed radioactive properties until very low temperatures were reached. Even solid carbon dioxid did not affect it, but when liquid air or frozen ethylene was used, the current of gas lost entirely its radioactive properties. By removing the refrigerating material and allowing the spiral to warm up slowly, a temperature was reached where the gas again became radioactive. This temperature was sharply defined.

"These experiments seem to prove that the emanations from radioactive materials are really vapors which are condensed at very low temperatures, altho the quantity condensed was too small to be perceived. This view is strengthened by the fact that the radioactive emanation can not pass through the tube if the temperature is below a certain point; but that which is caught in the tube can be removed entirely if the temperature is raised a few degrees. This would indicate that there is an actual condensation, and not merely an occlusion.

"The experiments prove that the boiling-point of the thorium emanation is $-120°$, and that of radium is $-150°$. There seems to be some connection with the difference in the boiling-points of the two emanations and the fact that thorium loses its activity in a few minutes, while radium requires as many days."

Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy's calculations concerning the "life" of these interesting substances are based on their own results and those of Prof. J. J. Thompson, from which they deduce a limit for the number of positive electrons each atom is capable of furnishing to the particles it projects. This limit they have placed at 200. Knowing the number of atoms in a gram of radium and the rate at which energy is given out, an estimate has been made of the length of time it will take for any given atom to exhaust its radioactivity. To quote *The Review* further:

"The results indicate that for one gram of uranium or thorium,

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more than a million years will be required to change one milligram, but for radium the same change will take place in about one year; and that, therefore, any radium which exists is not more than one thousand years old.

"These conclusions suggest an interesting question—What becomes of this lost substance? This emanation is the radioactive body, but it loses its activity from contact with the air or other substances. However, some final product must be left. This, Messrs. Rutherford and Soddy suggest, may be helium. The study of radioactive materials has been fascinating the physicists, and it now bids fair to become equally attractive to the chemists, and to modify considerably some of our ideas of the immutability of the atom."

AN INSTRUMENT FOR MAKING THE DEAF HEAR.

THE acousticon, an improved form of ear-trumpet whose remarkable results have been widely celebrated in the daily press, is now described at length by a writer in *The Scientific American* (June 13). The explanation of the functions and working of the instrument leaves something to be desired, because, it is explained, certain patents are still pending and it would not do to be explicit. But the device is obviously an adaptation of the microphone and works on the principle of the ordinary telephone-transmitter. It is, of course, of use only to those whose hearing has not been entirely destroyed. Says the writer of the article:

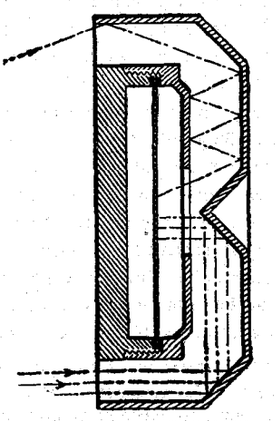
"Many of those whom we are accustomed to regard as deaf are only partially deaf. The essential parts of the auditory apparatus are still present. It is only the subsidiary parts that are missing or defective. Your deaf-mute, so called, is really not in need of an instrument which will amplify sound enormously. What he really needs is something to take the place of the missing or defective parts of his ear. And this is the result which has been attained in some of the instruments devised by Mr. Hutchison. . . . . .

"It is the purpose of one of Mr. Hutchison's instruments (the 'acousticon') to take the place of the middle ear. The 'acousticon' is the outcome of a prior instrument, called the 'akouphone,' which has been abandoned for the reason that the new instrument better answers the purpose of transmitting articulate sound to the inner ear. . . . . .

"The 'acousticon' may broadly be considered a combined telephone and microphone. The principle underlying the construction of the mouth- and ear-piece is well shown in one of the accompanying diagrams.

"The essential feature of the invention is a cup-shaped body, into the open end of which the sound-waves enter, the bottom or inner end of the body being shaped to reflect and concentrate the sound-waves and finally direct them backward until they strike the center of a vibrating-diaphragm mounted in the cup at right angles to its axis.

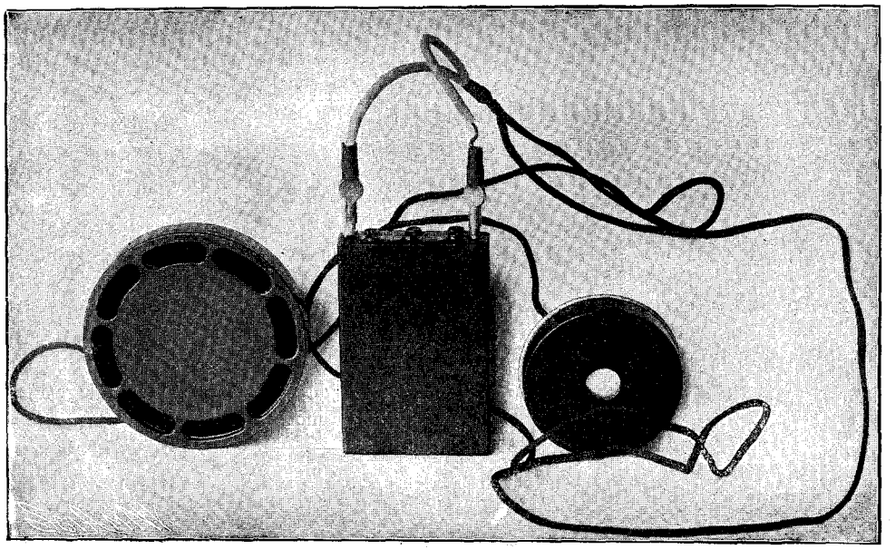
"Besides the merit of compactness, the device is distinguished by the fact that there can never occur that interference of reflected sound-waves which is so grave a drawback to the use of tubes, trumpets, and horns. In addition to the mouth- and ear-pieces, an exceedingly small but powerful storage-battery, so small indeed that it can be slipped into the coat pocket, is employed.



SECTION SHOWING THE PRINCIPLE OF DEFLECTION OF THE ACOUSTICON.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

"It is one of the peculiarities of the 'acousticon' that the articulation of the spoken words is magnified, and not so much their sound-volume. In other words, the instrument talks inversely. A deaf-mute who has never heard sound must learn not only to know what sound is, but, what is of more importance, must learn the meaning of different articulations. For that reason the 'acousticon' has been designed not to amplify sound-volumes, but to emphasize articulation by magnification. So admirably has this result been accomplished that even a faint whisper is clearly heard by the deaf-mute."



THE ACOUSTICON. A PORTABLE APPARATUS FOR THE DEAF.

Courtesy of *The Scientific American* (New York).

WOMEN WHO DRINK WHISKY.

THAT physicians are responsible for a good deal of inebriety among women is charged by a writer in *The Hospital* (London). Of 679 cases treated during the past nineteen years in an English home for inebriate women, only 11 were beer-drinkers, and 36 habitually drank wine. The rest became drunkards through taking spirits, and especially whisky. The fact that so many of these women were whisky-drinkers is ascribed by the writer to the frequent prescription of this liquor by doctors. He says:

"While of late years doctors have very largely avoided recommending alcohol to their patients at all, when they do prescribe any it is whisky. If a man or woman of middle age feels twinges of gout or rheumatism, the medical attendant very often advises the giving up of the glass of sherry or claret which the patient has been in the habit of taking, and substituting a little whisky and soda-water. From the profession the public have learned to believe that whisky is the 'safest' of all spirits, with results very advantageous to distillers. These figures, which tell the temptation to which six hundred inebriate women succumbed, make one doubt if the advice is equally good for the public. It is true that the doctors recommend only 'a little' stimulant, and may even specify the quantity, but they have no guarantee that their limitations are adhered to. The warmth of the spirit not merely induces a pleasant sense of well-being, but may even give a temporary relief from pain. This tempts the patient to return to it when the pain comes back. The doctor is not told of this extra indulgence, and the patient consoles herself with the notion that whisky is 'so safe.' . . . Neither wine nor beer gives the temporary alleviation sought, but spirits do, and the notion that whisky is not

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conducive to the development of any disease is a temptation to take it. This is a point which medical men might do well to consider. They may save their patients from falling if they can assure them that whisky-drinking will cause some disease. But it is of no use to warn them of the risk of acquiring the habit of inebriety. That only gives offense, and does little good, for no one realizes their susceptibility to that temptation until, unhappily, it is too late."

WILL THE PLANETS KEEP ON MOVING FOREVER?

ASTRONOMERS put the question in this form: "Is the solar system stable?" In an article in *Popular Astronomy* (June), Prof. F. R. Moulton, of the University of Chicago, tells us that we are not in a position to answer this question, and probably never shall be, tho the work of mathematicians makes it certain that the planets will move in the present orbits for a very long time indeed. Some possibilities not usually taken into account in his connection are thus stated by Professor Moulton:

"It is not known that the law of the inverse squares expresses *exactly* the way gravitation varies. We know that most of the celestial phenomena can be explained under it for the interval of time covered by our observations; but the true law may differ from it to so slight an extent as to have not yet led to appreciable results, but in such a way as to doom the system to ultimate destruction. There are certain phenomena in the kinetic theory of gases which point to the existences of forces among molecules varying inversely as the fourth power of the distances, and it may be that adhesion, cohesion, and chemical affinity are different manifestations of the same force under different circumstances of distance. . . . . .

"It may be that the planets are retarded to some extent by the ether. It may be that matter is slowly wearing out. For example, if an atom is a vortex ring in the ether, as Lord Kelvin supposed it might be, it may suffer some slight resistance which in the course of immense ages will destroy it. It has been found more recently from the researches of J. J. Thompson and others that the atoms are very complex affairs, being made up from a thousand to hundreds of thousands of electrons which under certain circumstances may break away from the groups to which they belong. In this way ordinary matter may become radically changed. On the contrary, it is not impossible or perhaps even improbable that what we ordinarily call matter is developing from some other state in certain other parts of the universe. And it may be that there are regions where the ether does not exist, for example surrounding the whole visible universe. Since light can not cross an etherless space, this would account for the seeming finiteness of the material world. There may be forces whose effects are of the utmost importance in the long run which are at present entirely unsuspected; the fact that known phenomena can be explained without them is not at all conclusive evidence against their existence.

"The fundamental difficulty in our speculations is that we are limited by a narrow experience extending over a very brief period. The lifetime of a man seems fairly long, and the epoch when Troy was besieged, or when the Pharaohs piled up the pyramids in the valley of the Nile, or when our Aryan ancestors separated on the high plateaus of Asia seems extremely remote; but these intervals are only moments compared to the immense periods required for geological evolution and the enormously greater ones consumed in the development of worlds from widely extended nebulous masses. We recognize the existence of only those forces whose immediate consequences are appreciable, and it may be that those whose effects are yet unseen are really of the highest importance. A little creature whose life extended over only two or three hours of a summer's day might be led, if he were sufficiently endowed with intelligence, to infer that passing clouds were the chief influences at work in changing the climate, instead of perceiving that the sun's slow motion across the sky would bring on the night and its southward motion the winter.

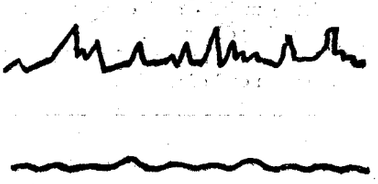
"We may epitomize by saying that there is no such thing as 'natural' motion of the planets, but that they move in obedience to gravitation in orbits which are nearly strict ellipses with the sun at a focus; that they are so nearly independent that no ordinarily noticeable change would take place if one were removed; that the mathematical difficulties are such that we can not yet say whether, under the hypothesis of the Newtonian force and no others, the system is permanently stable or not, altho we can affirm that it will remain in its present general condition for a long time; and, finally, that our limitations are such that we can never be sure that we have the data necessary for the discussion of the question of permanent stability."

Artificial Pulsation of the Heart.—A curious discovery, which may possibly be of interest in medicine, was recently made by Dr. Koulebko, of St. Petersburg, Russia. Says *The National Druggist* in a note about it:

"Having devised an apparatus that produced a circulation similar to that of the blood in warm-blooded animals, he attached to it the heart of a rabbit that had been dead for many hours and succeeded in producing a rhythmical pulsation in the viscera of the dead animal. Many other creatures were experimented with and the response was prompt in every case. Finally a human cadaver was attached to the apparatus, through the heart, and after a little delay the response was the same as in the lower animals. Dr. Koulebko writes that he does not attach much practical importance to his discovery; but, as it has demonstrated that hearts, dead even for as long a time as one hundred and twenty-nine hours, may be reanimated by the circulation of blood, he concludes that artificial respiration may be resorted to with hopes of success in cases of asphyxia, strangulation, etc., long after the period at which it has hitherto been deemed useful—as, for instance, in cases where persons have been found dead from asphyxia by illuminating-gas in hotels, etc. He concludes, too, that artificial respiration should be continued much longer than is the present practise, and that in cases of death from violence where the viscera are uninjured, artificial respiration is far more valuable and has far more chance to a restoration of the apparently dead than has hitherto been dreamed of. His experiments all tend that way, at any rate."

Motor-Car versus Carriage.—Persons disposed to call in question the easy-riding qualities of automobiles have their opinions disputed by the following from *Die Automobil-Welt*, as translated for *Popular Mechanics:*

"There is the motor in the front of the machine, with its easy, elastic vibrations. The vehicle itself swings with it, but so softly that you don't notice it unless it stands still. When going, these vibrations actually reduce the shocks from a rough road, which, with a horse-drawn wagon, hit the body suddenly and harshly, throwing it from one side to another, hard and rude, even if the wagon has good springs. The motor vehicle has not only good springs, but also a lower center of gravity, besides pneumatic tires, by all of which the shocks are very much softened. And what still remains of irregular jolting is bridged over and smoothed out by the soft, undulating, and uniform vibrations of the motor. You can imagine that you are sitting in a boat gliding over a rippling, slightly moved surface."



RELATIVE EASE OF TRAVEL IN A CARRIAGE AND AUTOMOBILE.

The relative ease of travel in a carriage and automobile, as set forth by the writer, is shown in the accompanying diagrams, of which the upper indicates the jolting motion of the carriage and the lower the relatively smooth motion of the automobile.

"FOR keeping tools bright and free from rust when out of use," says *The Medical Times*, "brush them with a preparation made by stirring enough red or black mineral paint into crude petroleum to make the mixture of consistency easy to spread. This can be applied with a brush made of a piece of sheepskin tanned with the wool on, or with any ordinary brush. It will prevent rust, and may be rubbed off readily, leaving the face of the tool perfectly bright."

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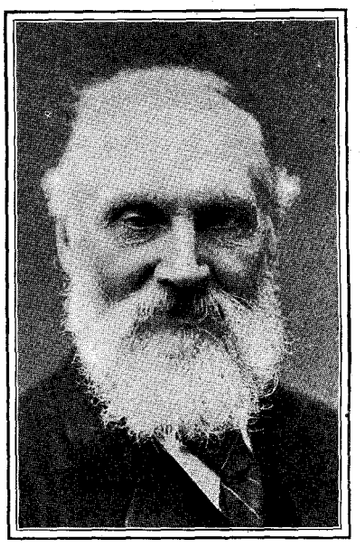
THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

LORD KELVIN ON CREATIVE PURPOSE.

THE recent statement made by Lord Kelvin (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, June 6) to the effect that a crystal, a sprig of moss, a microbe, a living animal, could not be produced by "a number of atoms falling together of their own accord," has provoked an interesting religious discussion in England. Lord Kelvin later modified his statement, in a letter to the London *Times*, admitting that "a fortuitous concourse of atoms" might account for the formation of a crystal from the purely scientific standpoint," but reasserting that it would not account for the "growth or the continuation of the molecular combinations presented in the bodies of living things," because "here scientific thought is compelled to accept the idea of Creative Power."



LORD KELVIN,
Who asserts that in the growth of living bodies, science "is compelled to accept the idea of Creative Power."

Prof. E. Ray Lankester, the famous biologist, writes a letter to the London *Times*, in the course of which he says:

"So far as I have been able to ascertain, after many years in which these matters have engaged my attention, there is no relation, in the sense of a connection or influence, between science and religion. There is, it is true, often an antagonistic relation between exponents of science and exponents of religion when the latter illegitimately misrepresent or deny the conclusions of scientific research or try to prevent its being carried on, or, again, when the former presume, by magnifying the extremely limited conclusions of science, to deal in a destructive spirit with the very existence of those beliefs and hopes which are called 'religion.' Setting aside such excusable and purely personal collisions between rival claimants for authority and power, it appears to me that science proceeds on its path without any contact with religion, and that religion has not, in its essential qualities, anything to hope for, or to fear from, science."

Regarding "a fortuitous concourse of atoms," Professor Lankester declares that he is unable to understand precisely what Lord Kelvin means by the use of such a phrase in such a connection. To quote:

"It seems to me impossible that by 'fortuitous' he can mean something which is not determined by natural cause and therefore is not part of the order of nature. When an ordinary man speaks of a concourse having arisen 'by chance' or 'fortuitously,' he means merely that the determining conditions which have led by natural causation to its occurrence were not known to him beforehand; he does not mean to assert that it has arisen without the operation of such determining conditions; and I am quite unable to understand how it can be maintained that 'the concourse of atoms' forming a crystal, or even a lump of mud, is in any philosophic sense more correctly described as 'fortuitous' than is the concourse of atoms which has given rise to a sprig of moss or an animal. It would be a matter of real interest to many of your readers if Lord Kelvin would explain more precisely what he means by the distinction which he has, somewhat dogmatically, laid down between the formation of a crystal as 'fortuitous' and the formation of an organism as due to 'creative and directive purpose.'"

Professor Lankester thinks Lord Kelvin "formed the conception of a creator who first of all, without care or foresight, has produced what we call 'matter' with its necessary properties," and then "allowed it to aggregate and crystallize as a painter might allow his pigments to run and intermingle on his palette." Whereupon he criticizes as follows:

"This conception of the intermittent action of creative power and purpose does not, I confess, commend itself to me. That, however, is not so surprising as that it should be thought that this curious conception of the action of creative power is of value to religion. Whether the intermittent theory is a true or an erroneous conception seems to me to have nothing to do with 'religion' in the large sense of that word so often misused. It seems to me to be a kind of mythology, and I should have thought could be of no special assistance to teachers of Christianity. Such theories of divided creative operations are traceable historically to polytheism."

This discussion has drawn forth various other letters to the London *Times*, some declaring that a "fortuitous concourse of atoms" was simply an old Greek expression, derived from Aristotle and used by Lord Kelvin in no sense sinister to science or religion. Mr. W. H. Mallock complains that Lord Kelvin "seeks to reinforce our confidence in religion, not by meeting our difficulties, but by ignoring them"; and the London *Spectator*, after noting that Lord Kelvin "has wisely left all criticism unanswered," remarks:

"The real issue is Lord Kelvin's declaration that science positively asserts Creative Power, that there is no middle path between a scientific belief in Creative Power and the acceptance of the theory of 'a fortuitous concourse of atoms,' and that science has a knowledge of a spiritual influence in the universe. Now this assertion can not be satisfactorily met by a flat contradiction."

"To the unprejudiced mind," the same journal adds, Lord Kelvin's position "appears impregnable":

"The attempt to trip up the great physicist over the use of the time-honored phrase 'a fortuitous concourse of atoms' with respect to the formation of crystals was merely an attempt to confuse the issue in the minds of the public. Again, Lord Kelvin in asserting that 'modern biologists are coming once more to a firm acceptance of something, and that was a vital principle,' never suggested the exploded doctrine which declared that the operations of life are controlled by special laws other than the laws of the inorganic world. To conceive of the existence of a vital principle need in no sense infringe the law of the conservation of energy if such principle is not introduced from without. It is the mechanical conception of God that some scientists are pleased to import into religion which creates the difficulty. Of course if a scientist premises that the God of the universe as conceived by religion is a God who 'sitteth above the waterflood' in a physical sense, who, in fact, exists outside of, and entirely apart from, the physical universe, then one may feel sorry for the scientist, but not, perhaps, surprised at conclusions logically evolved from his own limited and erroneous rendering of religious and philosophical ideas. He has still to learn that revela-

PROF. E. RAY LANKESTER,
Director of the Natural History department of the British Museum, who calls in question Lord Kelvin's recent statement.

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tion asserts the kingdom of God to be within the universe, and to be neither external nor intermittent in its operations."

Sir Oliver Lodge, the noted scientist whose investigations into telepathy are believed by many competent judges to open a new and unexplored field in the domain of physics, makes this statement in the London *Times*:

"The adjective 'fortuitous' as employed by Lord Kelvin was evidently not selected by him as specially appropriate or illuminating, but merely used as part of a well-known phrase or quotation. It is clear that what our chief meant was that the formation of a crystal, and such like, proceeded in accordance with the unsupplemented laws of ordinary mechanics; whereas the formation of an animal or plant seemed controlled by something additional—viz., the presence of a guiding principle or life-germ, the nature of which neither I nor any other physicist in the least understands. I shall be surprised if biologists claim that they really understand it either."

NEGRO CHRISTIANITY IN THE WEST INDIES.

CHRISTIANITY in the West Indies has perhaps achieved less than it ought to have achieved, thinks *The Church Quarterly Review* (London). If such be the case, it continues, it is due to the fact that Christians have "aimed at more immediate results" and have failed to take into account "the dark past, clouded with ancestral proclivities and superstitions," of the negro. It is unpleasant, adds this organ of the so-called Catholic party in the Anglican communion, to dissipate illusions regarding the possibility of Christianizing the negro; but in the case of the West Indies, at least, the facts are "discouraging":

"It is absolutely essential to the advance of Christianity that facts should be faced with open-eyed fearlessness, realized, and grappled with. It is possible, it is only too easy, to depict in golden color the bright side of the subject; nor have we any desire to fail in doing justice to this. It is perhaps a less grateful task to portray the dark shadows which disfigure the physical, the ethical, and the religious conditions of the West Indian negro."

Lest its attitude be misunderstood, the London organ hastens to say that it knows of numerous examples of negroes who have proven in their own lives the advantages of Christian faith, and it cites the case of Booker T. Washington, as well as that of the late Sir Conrad Reeves, the first negro to be made a chief justice and a knight-bachelor. These men, we are told, afford "brilliant examples of high character and culture among the negroes"; but of racial differences in general we read:

"There are many physical characteristics distinguishing the negro from the white races which need not be dwelt upon here, except so far as to remark that no attempts to improve the physique or elevate the character of the negro can be successful which do not recognize these traits. One of the least of the differences between the negro and the white man is the difference of color, and the frequent failure of Christian teachers to impress the Christian virtues and morality upon the negro mind and conscience is due to the disregard of this fact. The negro has been treated as a specimen of human nature on the same plane, save for color, as the white man; whereas he is centuries behind the advanced races, and not yet emancipated from a mental childishness verging upon imbecility, from criminal instincts restrained only by a fear of bodily harm, and from a moral obtuseness that permits him to commit deadly sin on the way to and returning from the altar without suffering from any pricks of conscience. Negroes and negresses are guilty of the most abnormal forms of vice, which, tho namable, can not be named in this *Review*, but which are unassociated by them with any idea of sin. These vices are relics, or rather continuations, of old African tribal and family customs, and are taught by parents to their children at an early age. They exist in numberless cases which are unknown and undreamed of by many of the clergy. And yet, unless the fearful prevalency of these horrible moral diseases is known and recognized, a clergyman will be as helpless in dealing with large sections of his flock as a doctor would be who should attempt to treat his patients without any

"My children, you should know your friends, but you should likewise know your enemies."

"He who shoots Dumdum bullets at you and then offers you a Bible is an Englishman."

"If he tortures you or treats you cruelly he is a Belgian of the Kongo."

"If he tries to sell you goods at an exorbitant price he is a German."

"If he wants to borrow money from you he is a Russian."

"If he sells you as a slave he is a Portuguese."

"If he raises a riot while you are at your prayers he is a Frenchman."

"If he demonstrates to you that your territory is within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine he is an American."

—*L'Illustration* (Paris).

THE NATIONS AND THE NEGRO.

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knowledge of anatomy and the maladies which attack the human frame."

No negro, we are next assured, has the slightest comprehension of the word virtue. Nor has any negro, in the opinion of the same authority, any better notion of truth or honor. "These are meaningless expressions; and because the negro can not connect words with ideas and ideas with realities, he lies with avidious readiness without undergoing the slightest remorse." "The negro has only the meagrest conception of the import of words and is influenced far more by sound than by sense in their use. This explains much of what is so terribly painful to reverent minds that are shocked beyond measure at the glib and utterly misapplied uses of Scriptural phrases by profane lips; and it also elucidates the monstrous dislocation between a life of grossest vice in secret and the devoutest behavior in church." In support of the burlesque character of negro Christianity, the London organ quotes the following, "addressed by a negro youth who had passed all the standards and was doing well as a carpenter, to another negro, the father of the girl he wished to espouse":

"Satisfaction which I have experienced in participating in these present proceedings has caused me to express my Benevolence or love in addressing you for your Majestic and Judicious Daughter having made my application Quite explicit to her She has me Consent to address you after a keen recognition of visits all appreciable to self and family with tranquillity therefore I have acquainting of Marriage not hastily but at some proper period which I hope will be suitable for us both for scripture saith he that seek me early shall find me therefore Sir Having troubled myself for the Principles and Qualities of your daughter I shall sancierly trust with Congratulation that my request shall come compliable to your respected self and family for I am sensiable of he who knoweth his master will and doeth it not shall be beaten with many stripes."

By way of comment upon the above, the organ of the Catholic party in the Church of England observes:

"Now the point to be observed here is, not the ridiculous spelling and grammar (which is far above the average for a negro of that class), but that the writer was anxious to use long words and to show that he knew his Bible. He therefore dragged in two utterly irrelevant texts, with absolute unconsciousness of the irrelevancy. Indeed as regards education the negro has no ambition to acquire the essential spirit of knowledge; he is satisfied only to imitate it mechanically, and he naturally only succeeds in caricaturing his model. He is essentially an imitator and never a creator. He is also always a creature of impulse; consequently he laughs or cries, not because the ridiculous excites him to merriment or because the pitiful stirs him to tenderness, but simply and solely because the vacuity of his mind is such that every passing sensation moves him to hilarity or tears."

All this means that the West Indian negro has not yet emerged from childhood. He exhibits "all the delinquencies of neglected and badly trained children—duplicity, falsehood, pilfering, a manner sometimes cringing and sometimes insolent, alternate timidity and recklessness," while his passions are violent and under no control. Of capacity for self-government, we are assured, he exhibits not a trace. "A race in its childhood, that is the best description of the African in the West Indies; a people not incapable of warm affections, not insensible to good; but volatile, unstable, thriftless, often ungrateful and irrational as a child." We quote further:

"No doubt the church's discipline can be applied in some degree, but the negro is only affected by, responsive to, and appreciative of open discipline—discipline that alters his status in the eyes of his fellow negroes. The 'open penance' desiderated in the Commination Service would exactly suit his case, but in mixed communities, such as are the churches in the various dioceses of the West Indies, it is very difficult to put this into practise.

"We agree with a writer in *The Guardian* that the chief hope for the elevation of the race centers in the careful training of the young. It will be necessarily the slow work of time and conscientious teaching to eradicate successively in rising generations the vices, one after another, which seem ineradicable in the adult. It is of the utmost importance to get hold of those who will be the parents of the next generation while the material is yet plastic, and to awaken or quicken or instil a moral sense in minds as yet ductile and pliant. Each generation thus influenced will be a stepping-stone to further improvement in the generations to come.

"But this task is rendered especially arduous by the dismal fact that the home influences are, as a rule, conspicuously unhealthy, and but very little lay help can be counted upon. Many of the planters, from selfish reasons, are not eager to see the negro elevated in any sense, and the general attitude toward those who would ameliorate the mental and moral condition of the masses is one of apathy, if not of hostility and disdain. Moreover, as Dr. Caldecott has noticed, that great source of Christian influence, the work of Christian women in visiting the poorer classes, is never easy in tropical countries, and in some cases it is impossible, for reasons which it is unnecessary to give in detail."

An Episcopalian bishop is quoted by this authority as having said that the negro in the Southern States was better off under slavery not only "physically and materially," but "morally and spiritually." However, concludes the London organ, "hope ought to prevail":

"Every prick given to the negro conscience must bear fruit some time and somewhere. And altho the mere onlooker may point to the deplorably high birth-rate of illegitimate children—some fifty to sixty per cent.—yet the Christian teacher will gratefully remember that the forty or fifty per cent. of legitimate births is all clear gain upon the state of things which existed before emancipation, when slave marriages were forbidden, or at least not legally recognized. And, by the grace of God, very many individuals have risen to a high standard of character and morals. Every clergyman can point to some negro members of his flock who exhibit Christian graces, sometimes in a manner such as to put to shame their white employers."

THE "CHANGE-OF-NAME" MOVEMENT IN 1904.

"A LOST cause" is the term used by the Boston *Evening Transcript* in characterizing the movement to change the name of the Protestant Episcopal Church to a designation in harmony with the "Catholic" tradition of the "Christian fold." Of the future of the movement we are told:

"While it may come up with a formidable front at the general convention, to meet in this city in the fall of 1904, it is now believed by the most conservative that the subject will be quickly laid upon the table. Not a few of the representative bishops have treated the matter indifferently, and argued strenuously that the church attend to 'vaster issues.' The unpopular side of this whole discussion has been disclosed in the fact that it is nothing more than an aspiration of a certain type of churchmen. These have considered the name in the light of a misrepresentation of their own claims. To get rid of the legal title and obtain a historical name would be the entering wedge to other changes. The so-called Catholic party in the Episcopal Church is not slumbering. Recent events have proved that it is well organized. Many of its number hold responsible positions and have increased their influence. But the conservative East is also shrewd and far-sighted. New Hampshire has voted positively for a change, while Maine has voted it down. This seems strange to one familiar with the tendencies in these respective dioceses, and yet it does not alter the conviction that the Eastern dioceses are the strongest opponents of the change. The matter may now be said to be settled, and the title of the church will certainly have a new lease of life for many years to come."

This is not the conclusion arrived at by the New York *Sun*, which has given the subject much attention in its editorial columns. The movement to change the name of the Episcopal

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Church is, it says, a logical outcome of the Oxford movement, begun seventy years ago with the purpose of tearing away "every ligament of connection between the Church of England and Protestantism," and the movement will not end until this object is achieved, "even if the result shall bring about the disruption of the Episcopal Church as now organized." And in another editorial *The Sun* observes:

"The agitation for a change in the name proceeds from an impulse so revolutionary that the whole spirit of conservatism in the Episcopal Church, heretofore the most conservative of churches, must eventually be aroused against it. It is not the 'crazy scheme' the Newark rector calls it. It is an agitation which has been gathering force and increasing in intensity of conviction during the whole seventy years since its beginning in the Oxford movement. It may be called illogical, but it is not 'crazy.' It is a very serious movement, for it may be said to lead inevitably to the Roman Catholic Church, to which Newman, the guiding spirit of its start, at last rendered complete submission. In other words, it is a portentous uprising against Protestantism and in favor of Catholicism—an attempt to bring about a radical religious reaction which will not be stayed by any action next year's Episcopal general convention may take."

MISUNDERSTANDING OF CREED REVISION.

SOMETHING like a fundamental misconception of creed revision exists in the popular mind, so many religious and secular papers think, as one result of the labors of the last Presbyterian General Assembly. "It is a mistake to suppose that the adoption of the declaratory statement prepared by the revision committee involves the setting aside of the Confession of Faith," asserts *Christendom* (Chicago), which is anxious to have the subject clearly understood. This paper adds:

"Dr. Herrick Johnson puts the situation precisely: 'It is not to be a substitute for nor an alternative to the Confession. The old and fine form of subscription to the Confession remains without one iota's alteration in word or spirit. We shall still receive and adopt the Confession of Faith of our church as containing the system of doctrine taught in Holy Scripture. But this brief statement of the "Reformed" faith will help all men to a better understanding of what our doctrinal beliefs really are.'"

The task set before the committee on revision was twofold, according to the same authority. It had, first, "to make needful amendments to the venerable Confession of Faith"; and, secondly, to prepare "a brief statement of reformed faith," a statement "free from abstruseness and based upon the accepted doctrine of the church—a statement, in short, to inform and enlighten the people with regard to the significance and religious meaning of the reformed faith and not with a view of becoming a test of orthodoxy." Again:

"The revision committee did not recommend any change in the text of the third chapter of the 'Confession of Faith,' dealing with the matter of election, but contented themselves with adding a declaratory statement. It would have been better, however, if they had discarded that chapter altogether. If the Presbyterian Church does not believe in the unmodified doctrine of unconditional election as set forth in that famous chapter, this was the time to say so. No amount of euphemism can change the meaning of the words, 'By the decree of God, for the manifestation of His glory, some men and angels are predestined unto everlasting life, and others preordained to everlasting death.' The Westminster creed-makers were at least consistent, even if a dash of agnosticism would have made their theology more acceptable to men of less rigorous logic.

"So with regard to the article in the tenth chapter, which runs, 'all elect infants dying in infancy are saved.' The straight and simple way would have been to strike out the word 'elect,' and have made the article read, 'all infants dying in infancy are saved.' What the revisers did was to retain the old expression and to explain it, or rather explain it away, by saying that 'all infants who die in infancy are included in the election by grace and are regenerated and saved by Christ through the Spirit.' In other words, an early death is an infallible evidence of election."

The paper from whose columns we extract these comments thinks "many Christians by no means radicals would have preferred to see this old and honored creed explicitly replaced by a short and simple creed in harmony with the actual faith of the church to-day"; but "the great Presbyterian Church moves slowly, and its present accomplishment in the way of modification and revision may be taken as an illustration of the safe and cautious way in which it makes progress." "Without modifying the great truths for which Presbyterianism stands, the denomination has now protected itself from the charge of fatalism and the damnation of infants." To this the Chicago *Post* adds that "the Confession has not been revised even in the changing of a single word":

"The Presbyterians have abandoned no syllable of their ancient creed. To the strict Calvinist the articles remain as they have been from the first. But to the more modern Presbyterian is given the sanction of the church so to interpret the Confession that he may eliminate the doctrine of the elect, the theory of 'infant damnation,' and any other ancient interpretation which is not in harmony with the earliest, simplest, and most practical truths of Christianity and with the growing belief in the divine immanence in the world.

"Thus the creed of the church has not been changed; its meaning has simply been broadened. And in this fact lies the strongest probability that the Presbyterian, United Presbyterian, and the Cumberland Presbyterian bodies may soon come to such an understanding that they may unite into practically one body.

"There could be no stronger proof of the vitality of the Presbyterian Church than the adoption of these interpretative articles. The church is able to adapt itself to an age for which the original definitions of its creed were not designed, while not giving up an inch of the original foundations. And the result can not fail to be immensely beneficial not only to the church itself, but to humanity in general, for through this more liberal spirit the creed has become more vital, and a new relationship has been established with the daily experiences and broader religious views of mankind."

The agitation over creed revision assumed such proportions that "some thought the integrity of the great church was itself trembling in the balance," notes *The Tribune* (New York):

"Briefly stated, the Presbyterian creed now declares that no human being is damned because of God's desire or because of entailed sin, but only because of his personal and deliberate rejection of the means of salvation. That implies free-will, practically to the full Arminian extent. In the words of the Declaratory Statement adopted by the assembly, 'God has provided a salvation sufficient for all and freely offered to all; men are fully responsible for their treatment of God's gracious offer; His decree hinders no man from accepting that offer, and no man is condemned except on the ground of his sin.' Subtle metaphysicians may draw hairsplitting distinctions between that and the doctrine of free-will, but to the lay mind such will appear to be distinctions without differences."

The New York *Sun* goes so far as to say that "the Presbyterian agitation over revision during the past fifteen years may be said to have come to nothing deserving of respectful consideration":

"We are told that after the revision had been adopted so unanimously 'half an hour was spent in prayer and praise for the work accomplished'; but the accomplishment does not seem to have been enough to justify any such demonstration of satisfaction by an assembly of intellectual men. Dr. Van Dyke, speaking with great impressiveness, said he wished to make it clear, especially 'to the brethren of the press,' that 'this revision does not mean that the Presbyterian Church has changed her base one inch.' But 'the brethren of the press' who need any such assurance can not have read the text of the revision or they are incapable of drawing a reasonable conclusion. The changes made are purely verbal, superficial, sentimental."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE EVENTS IN SERVIA.

LIKE the chorus in a Greek play, the European press makes comments upon the tragedy in Servia with an eye mainly to dramatic effect. The midnight rush upon the palace at Belgrade, the hurried lighting of candles in the dark, the leaps from stair to stair, the shrieks of royal ladies, and the come and go of soldiers, conspirators, and victims present a situation that lends itself peculiarly to rhetorical effects, and editorial onlookers indulge in them freely. Nothing is easier than to transcribe the comment on "the personality of its chief actors," the result being the following newspaper estimates of the several personages in the catastrophe:

Draga, the late Queen of Servia, pronounced by the London *News* to have been "as ambitious as she was clever and beautiful."

Alexander, the late King of Servia, "hapless," according to the London *Times*, and "luckless from his birth, . . . the son of a blackguardly father and of a highly excitable mother."

Peter Karageorgevitch, the new King of Servia, whose various interviews in the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) and the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) are appropriate to the mental condition of a person taken completely by surprise.

Brothers to the late Queen, slain, thinks the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), because "they were given the titles of princes. . . . They held receptions, spent money, and got into debt like royal persons."

Sisters to the late Queen, unassassinated, according to the London *Times*.

General Markovitch, late Premier, slain, was "no statesman," says the *Zastava* (Neustz, Hungary), organ of the new King of Servia's father. This newspaper predicted the fate of the late King and Queen of Servia just two weeks before their taking off.

ALEXANDER AND DRAGA.

"Alexander did not know how to rule," says the Paris *Temps*. "Draga was unable to evoke one of those impulses of popular sympathy which sometimes clear an atmosphere. The people thought no more of her even if she had been wed by a king in robe and crown like a fabled shepherdess."

Premier Avakumovitch, head of the present Servian ministry, whose advent to power, says the *Tribuna* (Rome), "would indicate an intention on the part of the conspirators to mask the atrocious crime with a show of sentimental patriotism."

Austria-Hungary, "a passive spectator," says the London *Times*, who regards the new King "with a benignant eye."

Russia, who will "advise" the new King, according to the *Sviet* (St. Petersburg), which says "that is necessary. . . . It is easy to slip where there is blood."

To these factors and personages may be added "the Powers," represented by the *Temps* (Paris) as "interested, but not involved spectators," and by the *Figaro* (Paris) as "having neither the right nor the duty to express an opinion." But the London *Times* remarks on this head:

"Prince Peter is strong in the moral support of Austria-Hungary. The *Fremdenblatt* is almost effusive in its optimism, and Austrians have, indeed, the best of reasons for regarding an accession of the Karageorgevitch line with complacency. Never have the relations of Vienna with Servia been more cordial than when, in the middle of the nineteenth century, the most prominent Karageorgevitch who has ruled Bulgaria, the father of Prince Peter, sat upon its throne. Austria then saw Bulgarian arms take the field on her behalf in the crisis of 1849, and naturally she is ready to augur the best from a return of the Karageorgevitch dynasty to power. Further, such a prospect bars the possibility of the accession of a Montenegrin prince, with its vista—to Austrian eyes at any rate—of a Greater Servia and the entanglement of the Slav populations ruled by the Austrian crown. But it is Russia which will probably throw the deciding weight into the scale."

But *The Times* anticipates no such series of Balkan complications as were at first predicted by the more pessimistic:

"The one thing that is to be deprecated is a civil war in Servia. If that is avoided, the country may probably escape interference at the hands of its two tutelary, but often inconvenient, great neighbors, Russia and Austria-Hungary. Twenty years ago a sudden crisis like this at Belgrade would inevitably have brought about not only interference, but intervention, with the reopening of the Eastern question as its certain consequence. Now, this is infinitely less probable. The Balkan states, tho still full of combustible matter, depend less for their tranquillity upon Belgrade than they used to do. The new Bulgarian Ministry is laudably endeavoring to come to terms with the Porte. Montenegro, by its matrimonial alliances (especially with Italy), has gone far to satisfy its earlier ambitions. Most fortunately, too, this Servian outbreak has not taken place till after the conclusion of the Russo-Austrian agreement, which, we may assume, covered not only the Macedonian question, but that of the Servian succession. For the present, then, Europe may look forward with hope to the settlement of a new Servian constitution without the employment of threats or force either from St. Petersburg or from Vienna."

At the same time there is an element of persistent pessimism in European comment on the situation, of which the following, from *The Standard* (London) is a fair specimen:

"We know that there is another rivalry behind the family struggle which has doomed all the rulers of Servia to hold their throne on the tenure of the 'ghastly priest' of Nemi—'the priest who slew the slayer, and shall himself be slain.' Russia and Austria contend for supremacy in the Balkan peninsula, and it is difficult to suppose that their strife has nothing to do with the final destruction of the Obrenovitch dynasty. It would indeed be an insult to the common sense of the world to suggest that either the Czar, or the venerable Emperor of Austria, or any responsible Minister, had cognizance of the approaching massacre at Belgrade. They are, no doubt, as much offended by it as the rest of the world. Military mutiny must always be odious to the chiefs of great armies. But the intriguers and assassins concerned have probably had some intention of forwarding the Russian or Austrian influence. The deliberation they have shown, and the exact preparation of the means they have used, prove that they have been working with some definite aim. The news of the next few days or weeks may be relied on

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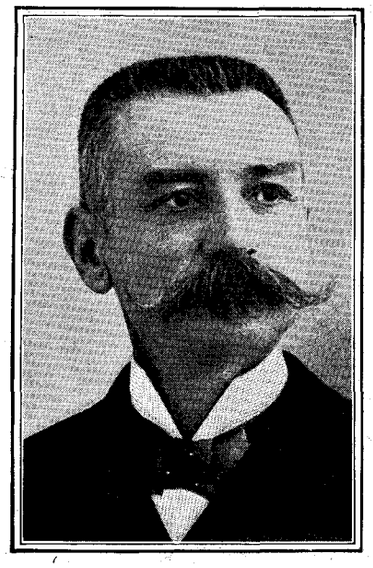
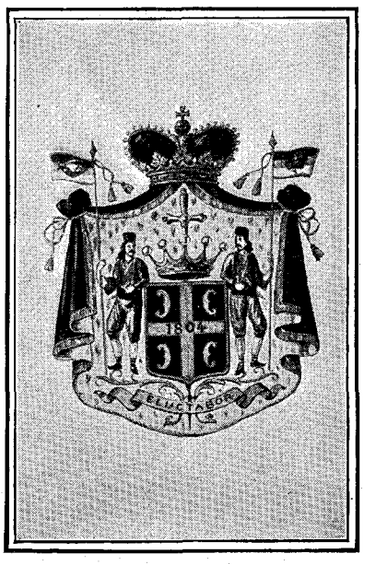


PETER KARAGEORGEVITCH.

"Mounts the throne by a savage and bloody passage," says the *Popolo Romano*, but "is in a position to rule better than Alexander."



KARAGEORGEVITCH COAT-OF-ARMS.

The new King's family, according to the London *Times*, may find its right to this armorial bearing disputed.

GEORGE KARAGEORGEVITCH,

The new Crown Prince of Servia, "educated," according to the Paris *Temps*, "along Russian lines."

THE NEW DYNASTY IN SERVIA.

to throw some light on a mystery of iniquity which is at present in darkness."

The political aspect of the tragedy has "yet to unfold itself," asserts the London *News*, which, after glancing sympathetically at "the undoing of the [late] King of Servia, . . . traceable to his passionate devotion to the remarkable woman he chose for wife," speaks thus of the political outlook:

"It is a little curious that one assured outcome of the situation will be to increase Russian influence at Belgrade. For years it has been known that Montenegro is a pawn of Russia. The Servian Pretender married a Princess of Montenegro. The Pretender's son is being educated at St. Petersburg. The army is furnished with Russian rifles, and this year it received a present of ammunition to match. It was the army which stormed the palace of King Alexander, while good citizens were asleep in their beds. Servia is bound to Austria by ties of trade and by a common frontier, which no Russian intrigue can undermine. But it is clear that Russia has been carefully establishing relations of most paternal character with the Karageorgevitch family. . . . King Alexander and Queen Draga have not perished thus suddenly without the previous formation of a deep and cunning national conspiracy, which may have unimagined sources."

The relation of Austria-Hungary to the Servian kingdom causes the comment of the Vienna press to be quoted widely in Europe. The *Fremdenblatt* says: "There is nothing in our former relations with the house of Karageorgevitch which would justify dislike to it. They have always been the best. Austria-Hungary only desires that the state of things may improve in Servia." The *Neues Wiener Tagblatt* says: "Austria and Russia have no objection [to the new King] so long as peace and order prevail." The *Pester-Lloyd* (Budapest) asserts: "Our monarchy will certainly keep a vigilant eye on events in Servia." In Russia we note the *Novosti* (St. Petersburg) declaring that the events in the palace "will not go unavenged," while the *Novoye Vremya* (St. Petersburg) says that none of the blood spilt will fall on the head of the Czar's Government.

"The European nations have no greater concern in this matter than to see that the tragedy of Belgrade does not become a tragedy for the great civilized Powers," thinks the *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin), adding:

"The fate of the Obrenovitch dynasty is pitiable. The crime that was committed cries to heaven. But if these events were permitted to lead to political developments, involving the peace of the Powers, the result might be far-reaching beyond the boundaries of Servia. There would certainly ensue many complications that could not be smoothed out in a day. Such complications as there are will have to be dealt with and can be dealt with if the Powers concerned try to understand and make known the new situation in a serious, disinterested, and decisive spirit. Austria-Hungary and Russia are chiefly concerned. Their course will be watched with the utmost interest. . . . Germany has no political interests in Servia and can therefore let the other Powers take the lead."

JEWISH INFLUENCE ON RUSSO-AMERICAN RELATIONS.

"EVER since the politicians of the United States unfurled the banner of expansion and imperialism, it has become more and more the custom" in the American republic to "devote time and attention to the affairs of foreign countries, even when those affairs happen to be purely internal in character." This statement prefaces one of the many elaborate studies of American internal affairs which have become a regular feature of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin). At present, observes this Agrarian organ, the Jews happen to be the recipients of American imperialist attention. "The atrocities at Kishineff, naturally, afforded the occasion." We read further:

"The matter is highly interesting in more than one respect. We may gather from it what strength Judaism, reinforced by immigration, has gained in the United States. It is also the first time within our recollection that an American popular movement has been directed against Russia. At any rate, anti-Russian demonstrations of this intensity have never before occurred in America. According to the old Washington tradition, Russia and America were born friends, and the thought implied was that both nations had a common enemy in Great Britain. It was formerly an orthodox tenet of American policy that between Russia and the United States there existed many interests of a mutual character and not a single antagonism. As a pledge of this amity, Russia gave Alaska to the Union—of course, with the hidden desire of whetting the appetite of the Yankees for the intervening British America. As long as the Americans saw their hereditary foe in Great Britain, they sought to strengthen their friendship with Russia to the utmost. Attacks and reflections upon the Russian bear were carefully avoided, and in the

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White House Russian friendship was kept as warm as possible. In the recent period that has witnessed the transformation of everything, this state of mind has likewise altered. The more intimate the friendship with Great Britain became, the cooler grew the sentiment toward Russia. Since America conquered the Philippines, which are termed the American gateway to the Orient, a gradual antagonism has grown up between the two nations, for the Americans do not want Russia to rule in the East, and if now they are openly striving for the dominion of the Pacific, that is an ambition directed even more against Russia than against Great Britain. The director of the Anglophile policy is principally the present Secretary of State Hay."

The authority we are quoting makes a parenthetical allusion to the jealousy which, we are assured, subsists between Mr. Hay and Senator Lodge of Massachusetts:

"If Mr. Hay has recently shown himself very anti-German, the antipathy is based, as those in touch with the situation think, mainly upon anxiety with regard to Lodge. The arch-Jingo Senator Lodge is not only the most intimate personal and political friend of the President, but also the chief inspirer of anti-German sentiment in Congress. It has often been said that Hay will have to retire and that Lodge will be his successor, but Mr. Hay has not been won over to the change. He wants to stay, and he tells himself that if Lodge is to replace him in order to accentuate the antagonism to Germany, he will demonstrate that he can bring such a thing about himself and thus render a change in the office of Secretary of State superfluous."

Having taken this side-glance at the situation in the President's official household, the German commentator returns to the subject of the Jews. Attention is called to the various mass-meetings to protest against the outrages in Kishineff. "The American people wish to interfere in a purely internal Russian concern," we read. ". . . Russia must promise never to act in such a barbarous way again. This demand is supported by Congressman Goldfogle—note this droll Anglicizing of a German name." Our commentator adds:

"The outcome of this agitation can only be that the individual American must fall more and more under the great delusion that his country is the arbiter of the whole world and he himself—Mr. Brown or Mr. Smith—as a particle of this all-embracing territorial jurisdiction becomes in a sense a co-ruler of all foreign states. The French in the spring of 1870 were not so inflated as the Yankees now are in the opinion of those who can speak from personal observation. When President Roosevelt, in the interest of his own reelection, constantly seeks to increase this national self-consciousness by his series of speeches, he can not have asked himself what the ultimate consequences of it all may be. It is possible that he has enough confidence in himself to think that he can control the wild steed, but this hope seems to us very dubious. No President yet, not even Congress, has been able to control public opinion when once aroused. Public opinion is not made by the framers of the laws, but by the press, which is in truth the ruler of the country. The Russian Ambassador, Count Cassini, therefore showed his astuteness when he received a reporter and imparted to him his views. To be sure the Count's conciliatory words have helped little, but he made a good impression by speaking through the newspapers."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMAN VIEWS OF BRITISH POLICY.

A CLUE to British foreign policy, and the only clue, is "isolation of the German empire," asserts the *Deutsche Monatschrift* (Berlin). It says:

"British diplomacy insinuates into the ear of the other Powers that 'the German empire is so great solely because of the mutual dissensions of the remaining countries, and these dissensions must be done away with.' Suiting the action to the word, British statesmen began a series of negotiations with the other Powers by means of which they strove to settle their various differences with Russia, France, and the United States. What had scarcely ever happened before—that Great Britain should give up a right or a claim—was now brought to pass. Sources of irritation to the United States were removed, Russian aggressions were winked at, France received overtures, Italy, Austria, and even the Pope got honeyed words. From all of them the admission was sought that the rise of the German empire was prejudicial to them and that the fall of Germany would redound to their advantage. . . . What the end aimed at really is may be fairly inferred from Great Britain's conduct to Denmark in 1807. Is it in our case to go so far? Much will depend upon the impression which King Edward has derived from his recent European tour. More will depend upon the policy decided upon in St. Petersburg and in Washington. In some quarters a setback for the German empire or at any rate an Anglo-German war is deemed a God-send in prospect, a welcome, extraordinarily fortuitous outcome of the Boer War. Whether such a state of mind would persist during the course of such a war, whether the victory of Great Britain with all its dire consequences would be equally welcome, others may judge for themselves. Even in France the Government could not refrain from sending a ship to Morocco during the Anglo-French exchange of amenities, because disquieting accounts of the doings of the English friend came in from that part of the world. Centuries of mistrust can not be dissipated by a few words of improvised friendship. Still less can profound antagonisms of interest be swept away by mere acts of the will. Settlement of mutual differences is a thing to be praised when attempted in the interest of peace, but to make peace over trifles for the sake of war over great issues must be universally recognized as a contradiction. France undoubtedly received the over-

FAR AWAY.
When there is trouble at home Ferdinand of Bulgaria leaves.
—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE SICK MAN AND THE WARMING-PAN.
—*Ulk* (Berlin).

THE CARTOONISTS AND THE BALKAN PROBLEM.

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tures of English statesmen in a friendly spirit for the sake of her hopes with regard to Morocco. No doubt Russia will put no curb upon British eagerness for war, altho in thus proceeding she thinks less of the collapse of the German empire than of the impediment to the Bagdad Railway, the acquisition of Manchuria, and her own final arrival at the Persian Gulf. Great Britain must make good the sacrifices she had to submit to during the Boer War. If before a long interval Mr. Chamberlain makes a journey to America, as he did during the period prior to the African war, the German empire will certainly have every reason to be watchful. Whether the present of some Portuguese colonies or even certain sacrifices of British property, such as Jamaica or the Bermudas, would console the United States for the loss of so natural an ally as the German empire might be, is a matter open to doubt."

"It is difficult to believe," adds the same writer with reference to Mr. Chamberlain's recent proposals, "that Mr. Chamberlain did not previously sound President Roosevelt. At any rate, Mr. Chamberlain is playing a big game, and the Powers of the continent of Europe must strive to do away with their mutual dissensions if they do not wish to sink to the level of petty states. A great period is drawing near. May it find among us leaders great enough to rise to the level of coming events!" This aspiration is devoutly echoed by the militarist and Pan-German *Grenzboten* (Leipsic), which says:

"We must either renounce all our ambitions of becoming a world-power, or we must strive with all our might to win a position beside Russia, the United States, and Great Britain. We can have some prospect of success only in case we bestow upon the steady development of our navy the same pains we took to create our present peerless army. Those who try to render us uneasy regarding the cost in money must bear in mind that Prussia had to expend relatively great sums in order to attain the position of a great Power. And all the money expended will ultimately redound to the benefit of home industry, since it remains in the country."

The anti-British *Kölnische Zeitung* notes that when Mr. Chamberlain wished to win public opinion to his tariff proposals he harped upon the anti-German chord. "Germany is made the mischief-maker," it says, but it recommends an attitude of circumspection. "A far-reaching action, of serious portent for Great Britain's future welfare, is about to be taken, apparently. What the outcome is to be no one can predict."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

VIATCHESLAV VON PLEHVE.

NOT for years has the personality of a Russian statesman been exploited in the European press to the extent now witnessed in the case of the Czar's Minister of the Interior. M. von Plehve is as timely a topic as the great Mr. Chamberlain himself. According to the Paris *Temps*, the Russian statesman is entitled to all the credit, or discredit, for the initiation of the policy of Russification in Finland, while the London *Times*, in the most diplomatic of editorials, throws doubt on the evidence that he did not send the now famous secret despatch to the former governor of Bessarabia, which is held responsible for police neutrality during the Kishineff massacres. The expulsion of the St. Petersburg correspondent of the London daily has followed the publication of the editorial, in the course of which *The Times* felt warranted in saying:

"Our only surprise is that the Ministry of the Interior has not deemed it expedient to disavow the alleged despatch before, as M. de Plehve must, of course, be aware of the effect which it has produced upon the public mind among all civilized nations. We are, of course, sufficiently familiar with diplomatic usage to accept the *démenti*, now that it has come, in the usual way, as, for example, Mr. Hay accepted the formal contradiction issued by the Russian Ministry for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Conger's account of the proposed Manchuria convention with China, of which M. de Plançon, the Russian minister at Peking, had handed him a copy written out in his own hand. It is a curious and most unfortunate coincidence that, before and during the butchery of the Jews at Kishineff, the governor of Bessarabia conducted himself precisely as tho he had received this non-existent letter, and as tho he were endeavoring to fulfil the orders which were not given him. It is regrettable, too, that many incidents have since occurred which seemed to confirm the 'inventions' contained in the alleged letter, and to show that the views which it expressed are those which the bureaucracy really hold."

Not less disparaging are the opinions which the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna) expresses of M. von Plehve and his methods. He is about fifty-seven years old, we read, and won the confidence of the bureaucracy by the energy with which he strove for Russification in Finland. He recommended himself to the Czar Alexander II. by his unaffected piety, according to the same authority, which speaks at length of his devotion to the saints and of his pious pilgrimages to noted shrines. Under the Czar Alexander III. he continued to rise in the public service. "He was always the advocate of reactionary measures against the Jews," and may be regarded as "the incarnation of the policy of Alexander III." When M. Sipiaguine, the former Minister of the Interior, was assassinated last year, M. de Plehve was appointed his successor as a recognition of his services in Finland and as a demonstration of the purpose of the bureaucracy to continue the policy marked out for itself. Nor does the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), notwithstanding its deference to Russian opinion, refrain from observations which seem to confirm all that is said elsewhere. "Plehve," it says, "is a Russified German," one who is "thoroughly permeated with Russian national and Russian religious ideas." It adds:

"Taking all these facts together, it seems beyond doubt that a dire misunderstanding is being brought about between Nicholas II. and his people. One feature of the situation is a deliberate and conscious purpose to enslave, and another feature is the constant dread of revolutionary tendencies. . . . But an actual revolution in Russia is unthinkable. What happens and what must continue to happen is a series of disturbances directed against unpopular officials, but not against the dynasty."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

TRAFFIC IN VOTES.—Democracy in the United States will be destroyed by traffic in votes, thinks an anonymous writer in the *Journal des Economistes* (Paris). "Well-to-do people contribute regularly to political funds devoted to the purchase of votes. The money received is considered by the voter a recompense for the time lost in going to the polls. Two dollars is the average price of a vote. Were the Democrats and the Republicans alike without money and were one side to offer a box of cigars, the voters would unhesitatingly decide in favor of the cigars."

PRINCE HENRY IN SPAIN.—The visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Spain was a great success, thinks the *Liberal* (Madrid). It asserts that he is doubly welcome because of the sympathy of Emperor William II. for Spain during "the dark days at Manila," when Spain had few friends. The *País* (Madrid) asserts that it was "Prince Henry who, by his unequivocal attitude, revealed the side on which his sympathies lay." This commentator adds: "We must remember that during the Spanish-American war Germany manifested the liveliest sympathy for our side. Spanish sailors recall with gratitude the noble and fraternal conduct of the German sailors stationed at the Philippines during the melancholy period before Cavité."

SUBTLETY OF THE SULTAN.—"Abd-ul-Hamid has two characteristics that come in rather importantly here," says the London *Spectator*, speaking of the Sultan's prompt acceptance of Macedonian reform. "He is an Oriental, and he is Abd-ul-Hamid. He has all the subtlety that marks his race, and he has shown again and again by what methods this subtlety works in his particular case. He has learned that to seem to anticipate criticism, to be ready with concessions even before he is asked for them, to be willing to substitute stronger proposals the moment that those first drafted are declared insufficient, need not be anything more than moves in a carefully devised plan for amusing the Powers until such time as a Macedonian insurrection has changed the whole situation, and given the Turks the advantage of which the Powers have been so anxious to deprive them. The Sultan loses nothing by thus readily falling in with the Austro-Russian proposals. He has the whole machinery of delay in reserve, and it will be none the less effective because it is resorted to last rather than first."

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UNTIE the KNOT with SYSTEM

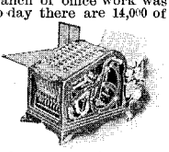
System in business is protection from snarls—protection from knotty, vexatious complications—protection from the little nuisances that waste time and money. True system is automatic insurance against them. This page describes some of the appliances which smooth the way to a well-systematized business. These appliances save watching—save worrying. Read this page carefully.

An ERICSSON INTERIOR TELEPHONE SYSTEM shortens office work, saves actual time, saves confusion. To some men such a system seems a luxury. All who have installed the system *know* it is an economy. Cheap interior 'phones soon get out of order. That's worse than no system at all. But the Ericsson is built to last—the same quality and style used on long distance lines. No other concern anywhere has studied the telephone system so thoroughly, or devised so many special instruments and attachments to save time and bother in office communication. The Ericsson system contains all the best features of other 'phones and some features found in no other 'phones. Ask now for Catalog 4.

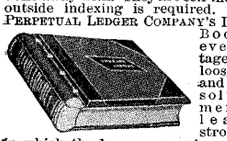
There was a time when any old chair would do for the office. Business and comfort were not partners. But times have changed, and ideas of business comfort have changed with them. McCLOUD'S NEW TWENTIETH CENTURY ADJUSTABLE SPRING BACK CHAIRS have been important factors in the improvement. "Back Resters" they call them—because they give complete back rest while at work, thereby enabling the man at the desk or woman at the typewriter to accomplish more work with greater comfort. Catalog 14 describes the McCloud Chairs and shows the adjustment which fits the back.

Time is money. This is particularly true in the commercial world. BAIRD'S No. 12 TIME STAMP makes an absolutely accurate record for every purpose where time counts. The Receipt of correspondence, job time, the arrival and departure of employees and in countless other cases time is measured to the minute by this—the only durable time stamp. It is made of the finest materials, with finely polished steel bearings. The clock movement, being in an entirely separate compartment from the stamping mechanism, is unaffected by the hammer action. The price is remarkably low. Catalog 3 describes and illustrates the Baird Time Stamp.

For many years methods of accounting did not change materially, but when the BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE was placed on the market this branch of office work was revolutionized. To-day there are 14,000 of these great time savers in banks, mercantile houses, factories, wholesale and retail stores, etc. Wherever this machine is not part of an office equipment it is because its merits are not understood. It bears the same relation to figures that the typewriter does to correspondence. It adds figures with ten times the speed of the quickest clerk and it is mechanically impossible for it to make a mistake. Described in Catalog 13.



Old-fashioned bound books for accounts are impractical and expensive. Loose leaf books allow of arrangement, rearrangement and expansion. They save time, for the yearly or semi-yearly opening of new books is done away with. They are self-indexing. No outside indexing is required. The JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS have every advantage of any loose leaf book and more—absolute alignment of the leaves—a strong binder in which the leaves can not move a hair's breadth. Every progressive business man should read Catalog 1. It explains JONES PERPETUAL LEDGER COMPANY'S LOOSE LEAF BOOKS and how you can use them in your business.



SOME business men are prejudiced against fountain pens. And that same prejudice has kept them from knowing how great a saving WATERMAN'S IDEAL FOUNTAIN PENS would make in their office work. Continuous writing without dipping and blotting saves so much of a man's own time—and the time of his stenographers and clerks—that a pen pays for itself in a short time. But the fountain pen must be a "Waterman," else the bother and leaks and breaks might offset the saving. Catalog 5 tells all about Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pens, and of special pens made for modern office work. If you are interested in manifold work, tell us.

Every man who conducts correspondence is interested in the question "Which is the best typewriter?" There are twenty-five substantial reasons why the OLIVER TYPEWRITER is the best machine the world has produced. So phenomenally successful has this machine become that it has proven its unqualified right to the title, "The Standard Visible Writer," and the business world has decided that its adoption increases quantity, improves quality and reduces expense. Strong claims—but easily proven. The wide range of the Oliver Typewriter's usefulness makes it easy to adopt systems heretofore impracticable except with the pen. Catalog 2 explains in detail.

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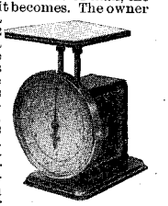
"Right men for right places; right places for right men." This is the watchword for Hapgoods', the incorporated company which has made a CLEARING HOUSE FOR BRAINS one of the most notable features of modern business methods. If you are an employer of high-grade men and want to hire good American brains, write for Hapgoods' Catalog No. 21b. Large offices are established in the Mutual Reserve Building, New York City; the Monadnock Building, Chicago, the Pennsylvania Building, Philadelphia.

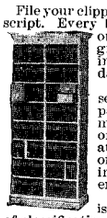
A postal scale is not a luxury—it is a necessity. The greater the amount of mail, the more actual necessity it becomes. The owner of a PELOUZE "MAIL & EXPRESS" SCALE will save its cost in a short time, and the heavier and larger his mail is the shorter the time will be. It tells the exact cost of postage on all mail matter. It weighs express packages up to 16 lbs.—every scale is warranted. Whether your mail list is large or small, it will help you to cut down your stamp bill, as well as facilitate the handling of mail. Catalog 10 will give you useful information about Reliable Postal Scales. Ask for it on the coupon.



File your clippings, memoranda and manuscript. Every busy man—literary, business or professional—realizes the great necessity of properly filing and classifying memoranda, clippings, data, etc.

Any one who has spent time searching through a mass of papers for a paragraph once marked, a misplaced clipping or memorandum, will appreciate the tremendous advantage of having such data arranged in order and at his fingers' ends.

The LIBRARY FILING CABINET is the solution of the problem of classification. It is the acme of simplicity and ready reference. Send for Catalog 8. It gives valuable information that can not be acquired from any other source.



The PROTECTOGRAPH absolutely secures the integrity of checks. It impresses a line like this:

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in strictly indelible ink upon any preferred part of the check so deeply as to make the line a part of the document itself and absolutely unalterable and ineffaceable. It is used by the U. S Treasury and more than 10,000 financial and industrial institutions. The machine is a model of mechanical beauty, simplicity and efficiency. Write for Catalog 15 which tells some things about check raising and check protection that you may not know. A postal card will bring it.

No matter what you want to file—information, papers, samples, documents—there is a Shaw-Walker way to do it. And that way is the best way because it is the most simple. Shaw-Walker card systems are better than books—Shaw-Walker vertical letter files better than flat sheet cabinets—Shaw-Walker sectional bookcases better than solid ones. All are built in sections so they will grow as your business grows. Send to-day for Catalog 19. It tells all about SHAW-WALKER SYSTEMS. The book is concise, terse, yet complete. Costs the Shaw-Walker Company 38c. to send it, but they will do so gladly if you simply sign the coupon on the corner of this advertisement.

The little things in an office sometimes save the most time, labor and money. RUBBER STAMPS, NUMBERING MACHINES, ETC., suited to your business, will aid you in a countless number of ways, and at little cost considering the valuable service they can render. There is system in using stamps, too, that you ought to know about. An ingenious little holder called "Rex" keeps them in order, clean and handy. The best ideas on Rubber Stamps and kindred articles are described in Catalog 12. New ideas for Rubber Stamps are being discovered almost daily. If you send for this catalog you will receive not only the latest and most practical ideas discovered up to date, but will be kept informed of new schemes that are being constantly originated in the leading mercantile houses.

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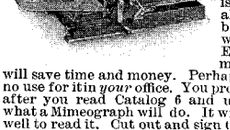

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System

Edited by A. W. SHAW

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MY cigars do not suit everybody. But they are made as good as I or any one else know how to make them and be honest. The worst of them is on the outside—the wrappers. These are genuine Sumatra. Sumatra wrappers are used on millions of so-called clear Havana cigars, and contrawise the Sumatra wrappers on other millions of cigars are grown in Florida and Connecticut.

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The fillers of my Panetelas, Conchas Especials and Perfectos are long clear Havana, fine quality, Not all the tobacco grown in Cuba is even good.

Then again, I use clean stock. No drugged, doctored or flavored tobacco is ever used in my factory. (Look in a tobacco trade Journal and notice the extracts advertised).

I manufacture Panetelas $5.00 per hundred; Conchas Especials, $6.00 per hundred; Perfectos, $8.00 per hundred. These cigars cannot be duplicated at retail better than at almost double these prices. To get a really better cigar it is necessary to buy the standard imported brands.

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I solicit a trial order under the following conditions: Send me the price of a hundred cigars, $5, $6, or $8, and I will send them *on suspicion*, express prepaid. If you do not like the cigars after smoking ten of them you may send back the remaining ninety and I will pay return expressage, and refund the full amount of your money.

The publishers of this periodical will not insert offers of this sort from bogus concerns, and its appearance here is an evidence of good faith on my part.

Then again, think of what all this means to me. I risk one-tenth of my cigars and expressage both ways for the chance of making a customer.

I ship thousands of cigars every day to all parts of the United States practically on approval. Could I afford to send out cigars that would not stand this test?

If you are a smoker and still a doubter, write me and I will try and remove your doubts. Address Herbert D. Shivers, 44 North Seventh Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The Anglo-Saxon Century."—John R. Dos Passos. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.25 net.)

"The Price of Freedom."—Arthur W. Marchmont. (New Amsterdam Book Company, $1.25.)

"A Prince of Sinners."—E. Phillips Oppenheim. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50.)

"German Ambitions."—"Vigilans sed Æquus." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1 net.)

"Anne Carmel."—Gwendolen Overton. (The Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"Alton Locke."—Charles Kingsley. (J. F. Taylor & Co., in 2 volumes.)

"Buddhist India."—T. W. Rhys Davids. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.35 net.)

"Mr. Keegan's Elopement."—Winston Churchill. (The Macmillan Company, $0.50.)

"The Master of Millions."—George C. Lorimer. (Fleming H. Revell Co., $1.50.)

"Flimflam, Society Girl."—L. Josaphare and Beatrice Van Slope. (A. M. Robertson, $0.25.)

"Quæstio de Aqua et Terra."—A translation of Alain Campbell White. (Ginn & Co.)

"How Baldy Won the County Seat."—Charles Josiah Adams. (J. S. Ogilvie Publishing Company, $0.50.)

"Physiological Aspects of the Liquor Problem."—Edited by John S. Billings. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 2 vols., $4.50 net.)

"The Philippine Islands, 1493–1803."—Edited by Emma H. Blair and James A. Robertson. Vol. IV., 1576–1582. (Arthur H. Clark Company, Cleveland, O., in 55 volumes, $4 net per volume.)

"The New International Encyclopedia."—Edited by Daniel C. Gilman, H. T. Peck, and F. Moore Colby. Volume X. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $5.)

CURRENT POETRY.

Richard Grant White.

BY PAUL HAMILTON HAYNE.

[This was written in 1885, a year before the author's death. The manuscript had been in the possession of the poet's son, William Hamilton Hayne, prior to its publication a few days ago in *The Independent*].

His voice I had not heard, nor seen his face,
  Yet have I marked all features of his mind,—
Their stalwart frankness and their cultured grace,—
  And known what largess he has left mankind;
Wise thoughts, pure thoughts, a style as crystal clear
As the still waters of a Zetland mere.

His genius, molded in a form unique,
  (Which shuddered at the touch of "Commonplace"),
Held in fair wedlock, goldenly combined,
  Modern forthrightness with a charm antique,
  A strength all Saxon and a depth half Greek.

And for the rest, he bore his spirit high,
  Well-poised, serene, unwavering, even as one
Who, tho earth-bound, would rather front the sky,
  And fiery blazon of the noonday sun,
Than crouch in shades of cool humility,
While the great Triumphs of the world sweep by.

He kept the royal ermine of his pride
  Stainless,—for his that fast-decreasing clan,
Wherein the Sage and Scholar strives to lift

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Above our reckless age's sordid drift,—
Above its shallow scorn, or furious ban,—
Those courtly virtues only fools deride,
Which stamp the heaven-elected Gentleman.

Well were his nature and his toils allied,—
Large both and liberal!—'tis no marvel then,
He walked in such security of ease
Through Shakspeare's world of monarchs and great men,—
A kingly Realm he loved and magnified.

Ah, in that heavenly Country over seas,—
We wot not of, all shadow-wreathed and dim,—
I trust—(are not its mansions manifold?)—
I trust a happy Home remains for him,
Wherein the wise Grammarians born of old,
Scholars and Poets, and bright souls of mark,
Who starred the blackness of the ancient Dark,
May chorus welcome to the nightless lands,—
And foremost there (upon his smiling face,
The softened sweetness of that sacred place),
His Master Shakespeare, with warm, outstretched hands!

PERSONALS.

Descendants of Hiawatha.—New York recently witnessed a "Hiawatha" opera, in which real Indians took the leading rôles and the melodies of which were based upon Indian folk-song. In a recent issue of *The Youth's Companion*, the story is told of the affection existing between the poet and his Indian friends. We quote as follows:

"Longfellow's special friend, from whom he heard the Indian stories, was Bukwujjinene. A few years ago the old chief planned to visit Boston and Cambridge, but just as he was ready to start he was taken ill.

"When he realized that he was about to die, he called his nephew, Kabaoosa, and his grandson, Wabaunosa, and told them to go to the home of the poet and invite Longfellow's daughters to visit the scenes on Lake Huron, which their father knew so well. The chief gave his kinsmen a formal invitation written with a hot iron on a square of birch bark. Translated into English, it ran:

"Ladies. We loved your father. His memory will always live in our hearts, and his kindness will never die. Will you be so kind, you and your husbands, as to come and visit us in our own country, and live with us in our teepees for a little while in the island of Hiawatha, in the land of the Ojibways, to see the remainder of the Indians with whom your father lived, and about whom he has written so beautifully, and to camp together as our parents did. Kabaoosa.
Wabaunosa.

In the moon of crusts on the snow.

"The two Indians went to Cambridge, visited the Longfellow house and presented the invitation to Longfellow's daughters. They sat in the chair where the poet sat, and wrote with the pen he had

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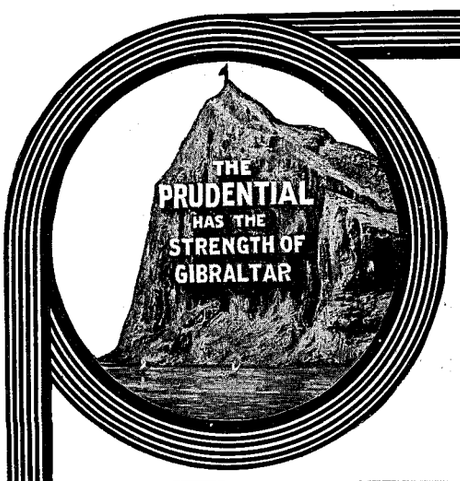

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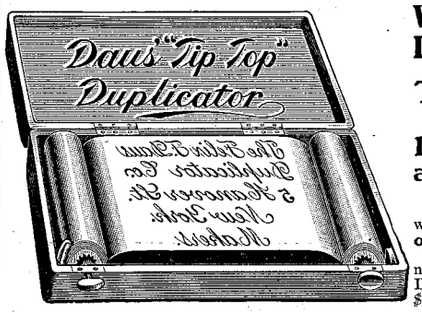

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TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-Top" Duplicator is the best, simplest, and cheapest device for making
100 copies from Pen-written and 50 copies from Typewritten original
we are willing to send a complete Duplicator **without deposit, on 10 days' trial.** No mechanism to get out of order, no washing, no press, no printer's ink. The product of 23 years' experience in Duplicators. Price for complete apparatus, size No. 1, $7.50, subject to the trade discount of 33⅓%, or **$5.00** net.
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used to write 'Hiawatha.' The ladies accepted the invitation, and visited the Ojibways that summer."

When the President Tramps.—Washington people often wonder, says a writer in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post*, why in their numerous outings along the suburban roads, they never meet President Roosevelt except on horseback or in a carriage. It is said that the President never starts from the White House afoot; of course he takes long walking tramps whenever he can. "Stories are told of how he returns, his shoes and clothing giving unmistakable evidence of a long and vigorous tramp." The writer continues:

"When determined on a long walk he is driven to some point in the wooded environs of the city, where, after dismissing the driver, he disappears, returning many hours later, sometimes with dust, cobwebs, grass-stains, and forest mold from head to foot.

"Dr. Gifford Pinchot and other scientists who sometimes accompany the President can readily explain why eager carriage riders never enjoy meeting him. It is simply because he strikes right out through the woods and across fields, turning aside from every beaten path. There is scarcely any part of the beautiful woodlands within a day's tramp from the White House with which the President has not already become familiar. With special particularity he has located many fine springs. These halting-places for refreshing drinks have proved the salvation of several statesmen who in rash moments have put themselves in the way to be invited to share a walking trip with the President. To bolt straight up a hill thick with laurel and hazel underbrush and tangled with wild blackberry vines is a trying ordeal, particularly for men unaccustomed to exercise."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Nothing but Money.—HE: "Worth half a million, isn't he?"

SHE: "Yes; but otherwise he's worthless."—*Puck.*

Handicapped.—"But if the professor is so absent-minded that he can't remember his own name, why doesn't he write it on a slip of paper and carry it with him?"

"He tried that, but he found that he couldn't read his own writing."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Misunderstood.—FIRST LAWYER: "Well, I've just made a fortune."

SECOND LAWYER: "Whose was it?"—*Life.*

Some Letters of Introduction.—This will introduce my chauffeur, who is leaving me for a little much-needed rest. He is a good man in every respect. While in my employ, he ran over two or three ordinary people every day and smashed no end of vehicles of every description. But such was his devotion to my best interests

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contains all these food properties in correct proportion. In providing it, you are supplying a food that properly and completely nourishes the whole body and that **will make men and women with sound teeth, strong bones, firm flesh, elastic muscles and good nerve and brain power.**

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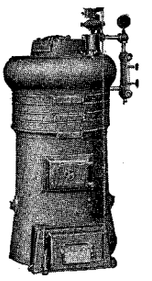

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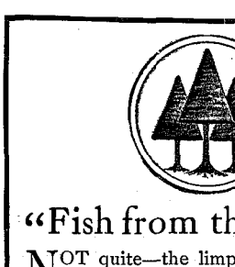

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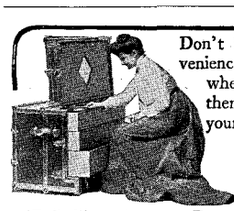

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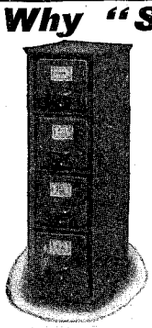

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that he almost always escaped unrecognized. He is absolutely reckless in his profession, and any wealthy man wishing to have some good sport will find him invaluable.—A. SLASHER.

I can cordially recommend the bearer as a competent cook and fine laundress. She is willing and obliging, and perfect in any way. She was in my employ from four o'clock Saturday afternoon to eight o'clock Sunday morning.—MRS. POTTS.—*Life.*

Completely Out.—"I was looking for you and your automobile yesterday on the speedway, but you weren't out, were you?"

"Huh! I was out three different ways. First I was out in it, then I was out of it, and when it finally struck a tree and blew up I was out on it about $600."—The Philadelphia *Ledger.*

Dinkelspielers.—Ven ve ged vot ve vant ve chenerally doan'd vant id.

Knowledge is ven ve learn to forget dings dot doan'd do us any goot.

Efery man dot is approachable vas nod touchable.

I know a man dot reads all der latest novels und sdill eats pie mit a knife.

Der viskey uf to-day is der headache uf tomorrow.

Be goot und you vill be habby, bud you von't ged your name in der papers fery often.

Vun reason ve doan'd like der man dot talks abouid himself, is because ve dink he should be talking abouid us.

Money ain'd eferyding in dis vorld, bud id takes a man mit money to belief so.

A literary sneerer is a man dot tried to do vot he sneers ad und bit his tongue.

—GEORGE V. HOBART, in *The Book of the Royal Blue.*

Coming Events.

July 1–2.—Convention of the International Piano Teachers and Players' Society, at New York City.

July 4.—Convention of the Amalgamated Leather Workers' Union of America, at Lynn, Mass.

July 6–10.—Convention of the National Educational Association at Boston.

July 7.—Negroes' National Convention, at St. Louis, Mo.

National Negro Suffrage Convention, at Louisville, Ky.

July 8–11.—Convention of the National Editorial Association, at Omaha, Nebr.

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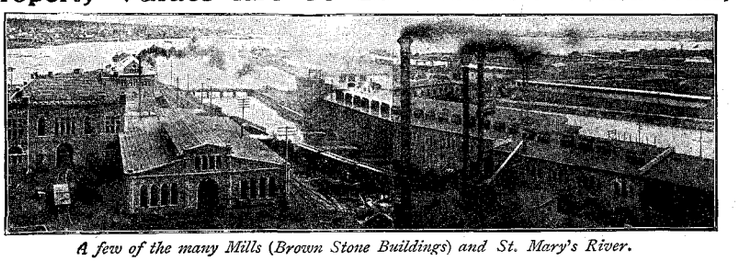
And Make Money

Property Values Are To Be Increased Wonderfully



A few of the many Mills (Brown Stone Buildings) and St. Mary's River.

We will sell a choice lot, size 38 x 105 ft. to lane, in our Highland Park addition, beautifully located in Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., overlooking St. Mary's River, on our easy payment plan of $10 down and $6 per month.

Mark our exceptionally liberal terms to purchasers. In case of sickness or loss of employment, we will grant extensions and safeguard your equity; or, if you should die after one year's payments have been made, we will deed the property with clear title to your estate or heirs.

If, by the spring of 1904, lots similar to the one you buy are not selling for $250 each or more, we agree to return the money you have paid, with 6 per cent. interest, on your request.

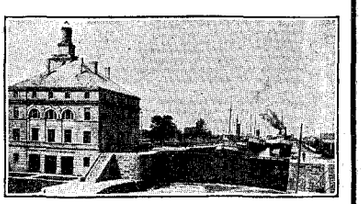
Any one who buys a lot of us and who visits the Soo within two years from date of purchase, and is not fully satisfied with the investment, can have the money paid returned in full with 6 per cent. interest for the full time invested.

At present we are selling these lots for only $200 each, but they are worth more and on September 1st prices will be advanced to $225 each. Take advantage of this gain now. Send without delay or this choice tract will be sold out. All orders entered in rotation as received.

Highland Park has graded streets, shade trees, and strict building restrictions, and is only ten minutes' walk from center of the city by direct street. It promises to fully triple in value by 1905.

The Soo's Wonderful Growth and Prospects

In 1893 it was a village of 2,000 people—comparatively unknown and with no large industries. In 1900 it had grown to 5,000 and had 5 manufacturing plants, employing 500 hands, and Real Estate values assessed at $1,700,000. Now, 1903, it has over 18,000 inhabitants, 20 immense industrial plants, employing 5,000 people, with an annual pay roll of $2,500,000, and an assessed Real Estate value of $7,000,000 (with bulk of large industries exempt from taxation). This great increase has been mainly made in the past 18 months, through the gigantic enterprises developed by the "Allied Companies" (capitalized at $117,000,000), and when the further developments now planned by this great Company are completed, employment will be given to over 25,000 people, which indicates that our city will have a population of more than 100,000, making it a powerful industrial center, and providing numberless opportunities for the making of fortunes, and assuring an immense increase in Real Estate values.



The great "Soo" Locks through which 25,000 vessels pass annually

All this remarkable growth is the result of actual industrial requirements. There is no trace of the speculative "Boom" element about it and everything is being done on permanent basis. **500 houses** were built here last year and more than that will be built this year. Fortunes will be made in Soo Real Estate within the next few years.

Our "Soo Books" Free Our illustrated books describe this great city, its environs, its wonderful growth and prospects for the future. They explain our plan and tell just the things about the Soo that the investor, laborer, home-seeker, or business man wants to know. These interesting books and other literature about the Soo will be sent free to any one interested. Write to-day! Don't put it off. Don't let this great opportunity slip by.

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Imperial Bank of Canada, here.
Central Savings Bank, Soo, Mich.
Dun's or Bradstreet's.

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Glenn's Sulphur Soap will outwear two or three cakes of ordinary "highly perfumed" soaps. It sweetens and beautifies the skin and contains enough pure sulphur to make it a specific for skin diseases. Refuse any substitute for

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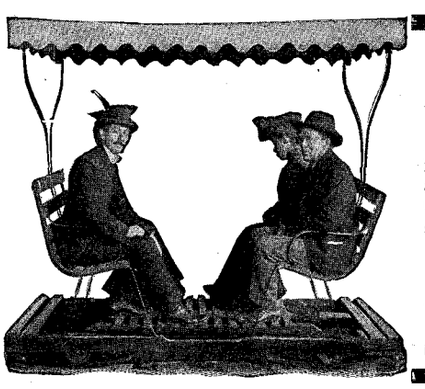
25c. a cake at all drug stores or mailed for 30c. by The Charles N. Crittenton Co., 115 Fulton Street, New York.



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Special Discount on First Swing to Introduce Where we Have no Agent.

Local Agents Wanted. Exclusive Territory.

Travelers wanted to carry as a side line. Handsome one-pound aluminum model furnished. Address

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'03 Models high grade **$9 to $15**

1901 & '02 Models, best makes **$7 to $10**

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Great Factory Clearing Sale. We **ship on approval** and ***10 day's trial*** *without a cent in advance.*

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SPECIAL Send us the name of your paint or drug dealer who does not handle our wax, together with ten cents coin or stamps to partially pay postage and packing, and we will forward you one can of wax (retail value 30 cents) sufficient to finish one small floor.

SENT FREE Valuable booklet, "The Proper Treatment for Hardwood Floors." If interested in hardwood floors ask for catalogue showing new designs. Our floors can be easily laid over old floors by any good carpenter.

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"The Hardwood Floor Authorities"

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is a sweetener and purifier of the stomach. It arrests fermentation, and causes complete digestion. Eat and drink anything you like in moderation, and use charcoal daily.
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The "Nordrach" Phoenicia, Ulster Co., New York

If afflicted with sore eyes use **Thompson's Eye Water**

Current Events.

Foreign.

SERVIA.

June 15.—Prince Peter Karageorgevitch is chosen King of Servia at a joint meeting of the Senate and Skuptschina at Belgrade; he accepts the crown under condition that the murderers of the King and Queen be exiled.

June 19.—The British Minister to Servia is instructed to withdraw from Belgrade for some time, on the arrival there of King Peter, and in the mean while not to recognize the new government.

June 21.—Promotions of the military deputation to King Peter are announced; they include several of the palace conspirators.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

June 15.—The Empress-Dowager of China receives Rear-Admiral Evans at Peking.

June 16.—The Hungarian Cabinet resigns.

The French budget for 1904 shows a large deficit.

The Reichstag elections are held throughout Germany; the Socialists show great gains.

Mexico pays the award in the Pious Fund case.

Prince Wiosoff is appointed provisional governor of Bessarabia, Russia.

June 17.—China abandons the idea of transferring the commercial treaty negotiations from Shanghai to Peking, in consequence of the American and Japanese protests.

General Rolando, with an army of 2,000, proclaims himself chief of a new revolution against President Castro, of Venezuela.

Another unsuccessful attempt is made by the Liberals to induce the British Government to disclose Mr. Chamberlain's policy of imperial reciprocity.

June 18.—Austria and Chile officially announce that they will be represented at the St. Louis Exposition.

June 19.—Japan makes a formal demand at Peking for the opening of Mukden and Tai Tung Chow to foreign trade.

June 20.—Herbert Vaughan, Cardinal and Archbishop of Westminster, dies in London.

The sentiment in Bogota is reported to be changing in favor of the ratification of the Canal treaty.

G. Z. Zoubikov, a Russian Buddhist, returns from Tibet, where he lived for one year.

June 21.—The King of Italy accepts the resignations of Ministers Giolitti and Bottolo; the rest of the ministry is to remain.

Riots occur in several French towns between the Clericals and anti-Clericals.

The correspondent of the Vienna *Zeit* states that he has learned that von Plehve, the Russian Minister of the Interior, had prepared and managed the Kishineff massacre

Domestic.

THE POST-OFFICE SCANDALS.

June 17.—First Assistant Postmaster-General Bristow's report on the inquiry into conditions in the Washington Post-office is made public.

James T. Metcalf, superintendent of the money order division of the Post-office Department, is dismissed for indiscretion in awarding a printing contract.

THE FLOOD SITUATION.

June 15.—Five hundred persons are drowned by a cloudburst at Heppner, Ore.

June 18.—Thousands of acres of Louisiana cotton land are flooded and thousands of persons made destitute by the breaking of a levee.

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in a well established Chicago Real Estate and Financial Mail Order Business. Established 15 years. Very profitable and steadily increasing. Experience not necessary. $2,500 required for half interest. For particulars address J. N. R., 8th floor, 200 Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

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Pears'

It is a wonderful soap that takes hold quick and does no harm.

No harm! It leaves the skin soft like a baby's; no alkali in it, nothing but soap. The harm is done by alkali. Still more harm is done by not washing. So, bad soap is better than none.

What is bad soap? Imperfectly made; the fat and alkali not well balanced or not combined.

What is good soap? Pears'.

Sold all over the world.

WILLIAMS' SHAVING STICK

It's So Convenient

No cup needed.
Just wet your face, rub on a little soap, work up a big, creamy lather with your brush and you'll shave with ease and pleasure.
Nothing like it.

Williams' Shaving Stick sold by all druggists. 25c.

The J. B. Williams Co., Glastonbury, Conn.

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OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

June 15.—A delegation from the order of B'nai B'rith calls on President Roosevelt and discusses the Kishineff massacre.

Sir Chentung Liang-Cheng, the new Chinese Minister, is presented to President Roosevelt.

June 16.—The miners' convention, at Scranton, indorses its representatives on the Board of Conciliation and adjourns, after hearing from the operators that this was satisfactory.

The President visits Charlottesville, and speaks at the commencement of the University of Virginia.

Georgia cotton-mills shut down because of the high price of cotton.

June 17.—The Junger Männerchor, of Philadelphia, wins the Kaiser prize at the Sängerfest at Baltimore.

Attorney-General Knox confers with United States Attorney Reese over the peonage cases in Alabama.

June 18.—An injunction is granted by the Virginia Chancery Court restraining the Navy Department from launching the cruiser *Galveston*, at Richmond.

June 19.—The cruiser *Chattanooga* is seized by the sheriff at Elizabeth on a claim against the United States Shipbuilding yard.

The President and the Cabinet approve launching the cruiser *Galveston* despite the injunction issued by the Virginia Chancery Court.

June 21.—The strike in the Lowell cotton-mills is settled.

A letter from Cap. John J. Pershing to a friend in the War Department, describing the capture of the Moro forts on Lake Lanao, is made public.

CHESS.

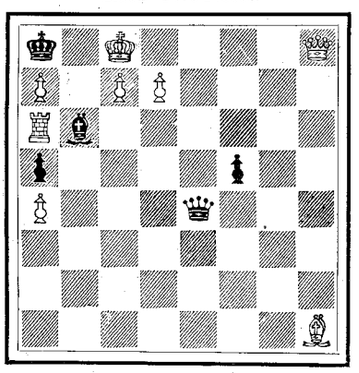
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 839.

First Prize "King-in-the-Corner" Tourney

By THE REV. ROGER J. WRIGHT.

Black—Five Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

k1K4Q; P1PP4; Rb6; p4p2; P3q3; 8; 8; 7B.

White mates in two moves.

In this Tourney, second and third (*ex æquo*) to G. Heathcote and R. G. Thompson; fourth, C. V. Berry; fifth and seventh, A. F. Mackenzie; sixth, the Rev. J. Jespersen.

100% PROFIT

IN ONE YEAR.

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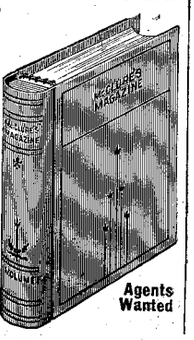

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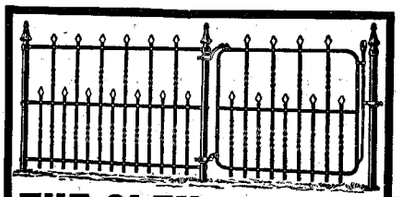

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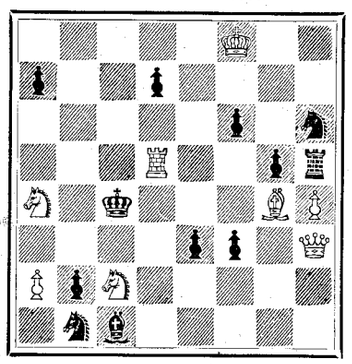
Problem 840.

MOTTO: "The merry-go-round."

By A. F. MACKENZIE.

Second and Third Prize (*ex æquo*), *The B. C. M.* Problem Tourney.

Black—Twelve Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

5K 2; p2 p4; 5p 1s; 3R2 pr; S1k3B P; 4pp1Q; P pS5; 1s b5.

White mates in three moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 833. Key-move: Q—B 5.

No. 834.

1.	Q—R 6 / K x R	2.	Q—K B 6 ch! / K x Q (must)	3. P—Kt8(Kt), mate
1.	..... / P x Q	2.	Kt—B 6 ch / K—B 4 (must)	3. Kt—K 4, mate

These are, probably, the most difficult and striking variations of this most remarkable problem. It will be a pleasurable task for solvers to get the other variations without our assistance.

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; H. W. Barry, Boston; A. C. White, New York City; A Knight, Tyler, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; C. N. F., Rome, Ga.; W. T. St. Auburn, Grosse-pointe Farms, Mich.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Can.; R. H. Renshaw, University of Virginia.; "Chess-Club," Ouray, Colo.; E. A. C., Kinderhook, N. Y.; E. N. K., Harrisburg, Pa.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N.Y.; S. H. D., St. Thomas, N. D.; Dr. J. L. Cardozo, Brooklyn; H. A. Seller, Denver.

833: "Twenty-three," Philadelphia; W. R. Coumbe, Lakeland, Fla.; M. Almy, Chicago; Z. G., Detroit; P. Moeller, Brooklyn.

Comments (833): "An average"—M. M.; "Clever key and otherwise good"—G. D.; "Beautiful, but not in Mr. Barry's best style"—F. S. F.; "Fine"—A K.; "Chaste and complicated"—J. G. L.; "First class"—C. N. F.; "Has many fine qualities"—W. R. C.

834: "Fine key and interesting variations"—M. M.; "Gives Mr. Dobbs a high place among problem-composers"—F. S. S.; "Has few equals"—A K.; "Worthy of its motto"—J. G. L.; "Exceedingly ingenuious and pleasing"—C. N. F.

In reference to 833, the key is not a violation of any rule, for, while the Queen is taken out of *en prise*, she is placed where she can be captured.

In addition to those reported, E. A. Kusel, Oroville, Cal., got 688; N. Kahan, Holyoke, Mass., and tht Rev. S. Ream, Millcreek, Ill., 724.

In giving the award of prizes of our late Problem-Tourney we unintentionally omitted to announce the prize-winner in the Solution Tourney: First Prize, for best analysis of problems, Gen. F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; Second Prize, for best critiques on problems, H. W. Barry, Boston.

The "Ending" (June 6) was won by Black playing P—Q Kt 4, for White must lose a piece.

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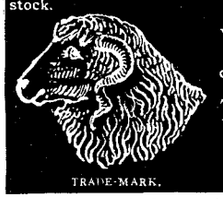

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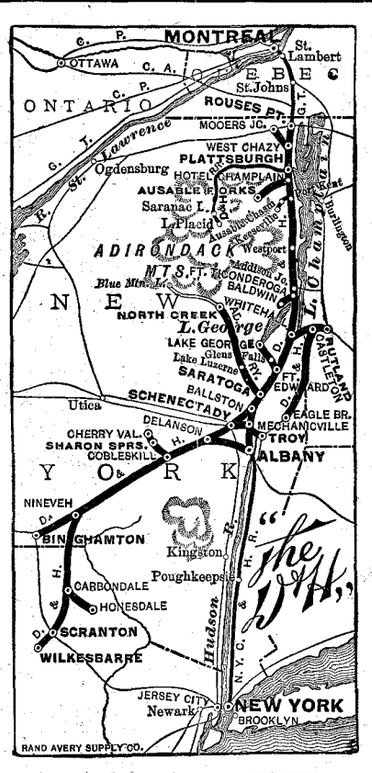

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